

FBIS

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U.S. SHOWS NO SIGNS OF REDUCING ARMS PROGRAMS

LD132144 Moscow World Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Talk by observer Viktor Vasilyev]

[Text] Reports that the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to enter into new talks on nuclear and space weapons have aroused a feeling of relief among the world public. But there are signs that this feeling is giving way to reflection about the substance of the hopes for positive results. There are indeed grounds for such reflections. Washington has so far shown no signs of being prepared to reduce or curtail its strategic and intermediate nuclear weapon programs. According to administration spokesmen, the U.S. position at the forthcoming talks has not yet been defined, and calls have been made in favor of retaining the previous U.S. stand. Let us consider Washington's present military programs:

There obviously is a direct link between these programs and the talks, and the U.S. Administration has acknowledged that the two issues are related to each other, although its approach to that crucial problem is dubious and dangerous. The U.S. Administration proceeds from the assumption that the Soviet Union can only be dealt with from a position of strength. It believes therefore that every new missile it puts into service gives it a bargaining chip at talks with the Soviet Union, but that is an aberration. The Geneva talks confirmed that trying to deal with the Soviet Union by threatening it is pointless. As you now know, the implementation of the plan for the deployment in some West European countries of American nuclear missiles disrupted the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic weapons and nuclear weapons at intermediate range. The arrival of Pershing II's and Tomahawks in West Europe paved the way to upsetting the rough parity between intermediate-range weapons held in Europe by NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. American missiles of intermediate range were placed in positions from which they could hit targets on Soviet territory and therefore become related to strategic weapons, in which too there was rough parity.

The Soviet Union and its allies have made it abundantly clear that they are not seeking military supremacy, but will not allow the parity of forces to be broken. In response to American long-range cruise missiles, the Soviet Union has developed its own cruise missiles of long range. In response to the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe and socialist countries have deployed their own missiles of different classes and capabilities. As a result neither the security of Western Europe nor the security of the United States has grown stronger. The number of nuclear missiles in the world has increased, while the time available for decision-making has been reduced.

The session of the NATO military planning committee held in Brussels several days ago reaffirmed the intention to carry on with the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe. That decision hardly indicates that Washington and some of its allies in Western Europe are genuinely interested in holding meaningful and constructive talks with the Soviet Union. There is, however, a chance for a different development of the military situation, which could contribute to the success of the talks.

The case in point is the Soviet proposal that all nuclear powers should freeze all their nuclear weapons, both in quantity and in quality. That (?would) effectively put an end to the arms race and greatly facilitate progress towards agreements on reducing nuclear weapons until no such weapons are left on the face of the earth. An official proposal that the Soviet Union and the United States should be the first to freeze their nuclear arsenals has remained unanswered by Washington. It would be worthwhile to recall the reasons for the failure of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear weapons.

The most important factor was the deployment of new American nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe, but the stand taken by the U.S. delegation at Geneva too had a negative effect. The U.S. position boiled down to pressing for the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. It was proposed that the Soviet Union should reduce most of its intercontinental ballistic missiles, making up the backbone of this country's strategic weapons. At the same time the United States would have retained superiority in sea-launched ballistic missiles and heavy bombers. Washington did not take up the issue of long-range cruise missiles and did not conceal its plans to deploy thousands of these missiles. Clearly, that sort of approach had nothing to do with the principle of equality and equal security.

According to the United States this country was to have retained in Europe as many warheads on its intermediate missiles as were to be deployed on American missiles being sited in Europe. At first glance one can think that there is a parity here, but in fact there can be no question of parity. First of all, Soviet intermediate missiles cannot reach U.S. territory, while American missiles deployed in Western Europe can hit Soviet targets. Second of all, the United States did not take into account British and French nuclear forces. Britain and France now have 400 nuclear warheads and are planning to increase that number several times over in the future. Obviously the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty nations cannot afford to ignore the fact that there are also French and British nuclear missiles on the NATO side in Europe.

The diplomatic observer of TIME magazine, Mr Talbott, has made a significant statement in that respect. He said that during the Geneva talks, Washington sought to speed up the American arms buildup while at the same time secure a reduction of the Soviet forces. A correspondent of the ABC network has also acknowledged that while pressing for cuts in the Soviet nuclear potential the American side did not assume any obligations to reduce the American nuclear potential.

The lessons of the past should be remembered today to make sure that the new talks lead to mutually acceptable accords so badly needed now. They are needed above all to resolve the most pressing problem of this day and age: that of averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Konstantin Chernenko has said that the Soviet Union is prepared to seek the most radical solutions to all issues related to preventing the militarization of space and to nuclear weapons. The main criterion guiding the Soviet Union is progress toward the complete banning and ultimately elimination of nuclear weapons.

There are chances for success at the new talks, but if the talks are to bring positive results Washington must show a realistic and businesslike approach to the issues on their agenda, in practical rather than verbal terms. We shall soon see what the true intentions of the American Administration really are.

NEW TIMES ASSESSES PROSPECTS FOR ARMS TALKS

PM140831 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 49, Dec 84 pp 5-6

[Vladien Kuznetsov article: "Put the Brakes on the Nuclear Conveyor Belts"]

[Text] It is human nature to hope, and the sphere of world affairs is no exception. It is with hope that broad sections of the world public welcomed the announcement that the Soviet Union and the United States had agreed to enter into new talks on nuclear and space weapons.

Serious and, needless to say, fruitful talks on the limitation and reduction of armaments, primarily nuclear armaments, would be of decisive significance for checking the deadly arms race, for placing Soviet-American relations on an even keel, and for ensuring a turn for the better in the international situation as a whole.

Such as the expectations of the peoples, expectations that must be justified, materialized in weighty practical end results.

This will not be easy to do. It is essential to have a clear idea in advance to the complexity of the task. And one must equally clearly see how different are the approaches of the two militarily mightiest powers to the problem of disarmament.

The invariable ideal of socialist foreign policy is a world without armaments. The policy of the other socio-economic system pursues no such ideal. For the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries it is natural to work for agreements that would check the arms race to one or another extent and in one or another area and hasten, if only in the most modest measure, the achievement of their chosen ideal. The same cannot be said of the United States or the other NATO countries.

The Soviet Union's consistent, invariably constructive approach to the pressing problems of war and peace, to agreements on arms limitation, and to its relations with the United States was once again emphatically reaffirmed in statements made by Konstantin Chernenko which preceded the announcement of the agreement to open new talks in Geneva -- specifically, his replies to questions put by The Washington Post and the NBC television network and his message to American readers of a collection of his articles and speeches published in the United States. What above all commands attention in these statements? Primarily the fact that they are pervaded by political good will, readiness for serious dialogue, for a joint search with the U.S. of practical solutions to concrete problems, readiness to achieve accord. They also specify the issues ripe for solution and the criteria of success. On the basis of the experiences of the talks held and agreements reached in recent years these statements draw conclusions that could be useful in the course of the new dialogue. They also point in advance, with a prophylactic purpose, so as to say, to things that could complicate the coming talks.

In Washington and some other Western capitals there still persists the dangerous stereotype that security can be ensured by piling up arms. This was irrational in the past and in the nuclear age it is altogether absurd. Yet precisely this stereotype, to which Konstantin Chernenko drew attention in his interview to NBC, is the stumbling block that prevents the international community from making headway in arms limitation.

Humanity today could be likened to a mountain climber making his way up a dangerous mountain path. And where there are mountains there are avalanches, landslides, rock-falls. At any moment the climber could lose his foothold and plunge down. For humanity it would be a plunge from mountains of armaments into a bottomless abyss, from which there is no return -- the abyss of nuclear war.

Yet there was a time -- in the seventies -- when the international community was able by joint efforts to move aside the seemingly unmovable stumbling block barring the way to a world without, or at any rate with less, armaments. The process of checking the arms race was set in motion. Some 30 treaties and agreements that closed some avenues of the arms buildup and prohibited or imposed limitations on some types of weapons are concluded. Had it not been for these agreements the avalanche of armaments would today be even more ruinous and dangerous than it is.

At that time a major step was taken towards the solution of a task that had previously seemed impossible -- a start was made in the limitation and reduction of the most dangerous weapons of all: strategic nuclear weapons. This was done through the joint efforts of the Soviet Union and the United States. It seemed that even those who first used the atom bomb and then became the pacesetters in the arms race had begun to realize that the buildup of armaments could not ensure anyone security, that the most reliable guarantee of security is the scaling down of the level of armaments on the basis of equality and respect of the lawful interests of the states.

But later, in 1979, the process of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments was brought to a halt. The brakes were first applied when the U.S. reneged on the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty which both sides had already signed. The brakes were applied the second time when on Washington's insistence the decision on the nuclear-missile rearmament of NATO was taken. The U.S. side stepped on the brake pedal the third time when it embarked on the militarization of outer space.

As a result, talks on diverse problems of disarmament were broken off or brought to standstill. Meanwhile, the arms race is gaining momentum and threatening to spill over to ever new spheres. Our planet is literally groaning and creaking under this lethal burden, yet the "hawks" are continuing to stockpile weapons and inventing ever new sophisticated and more and more destructive and monstrous engines of war.

The Soviet Union urge that human thought and energy be directed at something altogether different -- at the search for practical solutions for concrete problems of arms limitation and reduction. Some of these problems are more complex, others less. In the present difficult situation facing the world it is only logical to tackle the objectively easiest tasks first.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union the easiest tasks are:

- the conclusion of an agreement on the prevention of the militarization of outer space;
- a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear armaments;
- completion of the drafting of an agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

Hence it is essential that the U.S. join with the Soviet Union in its efforts to once again set into motion the disrupted and blocked process of limitation and reduction of armaments, primarily the nuclear. That it join this effort not in words -- the White House has spouted more than enough of these lately -- but in deeds.

Four years were not enough for the U.S. President to respond to even one Soviet proposal. He was too busy attending to the needs of the military-industrial complex. The "rearmament of America" was his sole concern.

The last seven presidents of the United States made the American taxpayers lay on the altar of militarism \$2.2 trillion. Of this sum nearly \$1 trillion falls to the share of the past four years of government by the present incumbent of the White House.

True, there is a great deal of talk today about the emergence of a "new Reagan" who increasingly inclines towards arms control. And the President himself has given assurances that he wants "to pursue the idea of being able to rid the world of nuclear weapons entirely."

The White House now has an opportunity to prove the sincerity of its avowed intention. Both at the Geneva meeting and after it. That proof is needed, for other countries, as far as one can judge, are not clear as to what the White House wants. Nor is there any such clarity in America itself, whose ruling quarters, according to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, are still debating "whether Mr Reagan should try to be a peace-maker during his second term, following through on his campaign rhetoric, or return to the more confrontational policies that characterized most of his first term."

It should be noted that it is hardly in place to speak of the President returning to a course from which he has not departed an inch. There has been no meaningful change. If anything has changed, it is the tone and style of his public pronouncements.

Behind the cosmetic overlay is the same face, even though some might think it looks more respectable. His line of policy on military-political issues remains what it was, exclusively directed at ensuring the United States military superiority and "world leadership."

And if from the White House there now come inspired reports suggesting "not crisis, but what used to be called detente, that the President was putting peace and disarmament at the very top of his agenda for the next four years, even that he might look favourably upon a cut in the defence budget," objective observers not prone to believe everything they hear or to engage in self-deception -- such as the author of the above passage, NBC correspondent Marvin Kalb -- find that this "raises, to say the least, a host of questions."

Yes, the questions are many. How sincere are the White House assurances of dedication to peace and disarmament? Does it propose to renounce the striving for military superiority, which is incompatible with honest, businesslike talks on issues relating to the national security of the United States and the Soviet Union? Is it fully aware of its joint responsibility with the U.S.S.R. for the fate of world peace? Is it prepared to take real action to put an end to the arms race or just pretends to be? Does it intend to scrap aggressive doctrines and renounce the first-strike concept?

Of course, the consent of the U.S. Administration to hold talks with the Soviet Union has been prompted also by sober-minded considerations.

In the first place, the Soviet Union's initiatives for checking the arms race in many of its aspects, its convincing, attractive programme for military detente, have had so powerful an impact on world public opinion and become so weighty a factor of world development that even those have to reckon with them who otherwise would not be particularly anxious to do so.

Second, the men in the White House have to record also with the increasing concern evinced by the American people over the danger of nuclear catastrophe and their heightened desire for peace and disarmament, to see the insane arms buildup and militarist hysteria checked, for normal relations with the U.S.S.R. and joint participation with it in the solution of major problems in the name of international security. It would seem that the election campaign brought it home even to the sceptics that underestimation of the peace potential of the American people themselves is by no means to the advantage of the ruling class.

Third, policy makers have to take into account also the anti-missile movement in Western Europe and the desire of the United States' allies to see its relations with the Soviet Union put on a more balanced footing and the American stand on arms limitation made to look more presentable to Western public opinion.

Fourth, however pleasant it might be to indulge in the "American dream" that the Soviet economy will not be able to withstand the competition forced upon it in the production of ever new types of armaments, the United States' own economy too has its limitations. As the Wall Street Journal has commented, the arms buildup ordered by Reagan might be more than the U.S. can cope with.

But the sobering up does not go beyond this. The emphasis continues to be placed on the old stand-by dogmas.

Dogma one. The programmes for the "rearmament of America" have been launched and cannot be reversed. The U.S. has enough material bargaining counters for the new talks with the U.S.S.R., and this will supposedly make the latter more pliable.

Dogma two. The project for an "absolute" anti-missile defence system in outer space and "star wars" strategy will compel the Soviet Union to retreat, provide "an incentive to the Russians to reduce or eliminate their missile forces because it would make the U.S. 'invulnerable' to attack by these forces."

Dogma three. Although the attempts made to compel the Soviet Union to disarm unilaterally by means of the so-called "zero" and "interim" options advanced at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe failed, as could have been expected, official Washington still hopes to be able to impose unequal agreements on the U.S.S.R. by using more subtle "options."

Dogma four. The intention is to invade concrete agreements aimed at genuine reduction of arms, to start an endless talkfest about everything and nothing that could go on for years, and, in the guise of "serious" negotiations, to go on with military preparations and at the same time hoodwink the world public. The idea is now being propounded in the U.S. of so-called "comprehensive" or "umbrella" talks covering a wide range of acute and complex problems relating to the reduction and limitation of armaments, in other words, to lump together problems each of which will call for thorough examination. Does this not conceal a desire to avoid the solution of specific, key problems? This question is being asked also by some experts in America. That there are grounds for such suspicions is suggested by the idea voiced by U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency director Kenneth Adelman about seeking arms control without agreements. Evidently some people in the U.S., whose present administration is notorious for its cavalier treatment of signed agreements, would like to feel themselves free from all obligations.

In short, there is much that is dubious in the "new approach" of the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon to problems of disarmament (although, true, there is some difference of opinion among the three). But the fact remains that dogmas that did not work in the past will not work in the future either. Any attempt to circumvent in talks with the U.S.S.R. the fundamental principle of equality and equal security will not succeed. No amount of "umbrellas" can conceal unwillingness to engage in substantive negotiations.

A global, universal task like the prevention of nuclear war calls for an open and above-board approach.

BOGACHEV ON NEED TO PREVENT FURTHER ARMS BUILDUP

LD131733 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS -- TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

When speaking at a plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly the United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar noted the pressing need of concrete measures to limit and reduce arms, including space arms. He said the only way of stopping the arms race in outer space is to prevent it from beginning.

Indeed, the experience accumulated over the long years of talks on lessening the danger of nuclear war convincingly shows that it is much easier to reach agreement on preventing the arms race in areas where it is not yet being conducted than to liquidate later the already developed and deployed weapon systems. An example confirming that is the treaty on Antarctica under which the whole continent was declared free of all weapons, including nuclear ones. The international agreement banning the deployment of nuclear arms and other means of mass annihilation on the bed of seas and oceans was also reached quite quickly.

Recent history has also many examples of lost opportunities to prevent the deployment of new, extremely dangerous and destabilising arms. In its time the Soviet Union persistently offered the United States to ban MIRVed missiles on a bilateral basis and not to start a new spiral of the arms race. At that time such missiles were already developed but had not yet been deployed. The United States hoped to get unilateral military advantages and rejected this reasonable Soviet proposal which, incidentally, had the support of many prominent American politicians. The United States began to MIRV its ballistic missiles. Later on the Soviet Union too had to deploy similar systems in order to restore the balance.

Several years later Henry Kissinger, the then secretary of state of the United States, publicly admitted that the United States had miscalculated when it refused to ban MIRVed missiles.

Specialists are very right when they point out that now when the near-terrestrial space has not yet become an arena of an intensive arms race favourable conditions exist for reaching an agreement on preventing the militarisation of space. Such an accord requires a clearly expressed good will of both sides, not only of the USSR but also of the United States.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to ban the launching and deployment in space of manned or unmanned systems of any whatsoever arms -- conventional, nuclear, laser, particle-beam or any other. "Space arms of any types of basing should not be developed, tested or deployed either for anti-ballistic missile defense, as anti-satellite means or for use against targets on earth or in the air", it is said in a statement of the Soviet Government published on June 30 this year.

The Soviet Union and the United States should do everything within their power to ensure a peaceful outer space for mankind and to lay the groundwork for multilateral accord on this crucial problem.

U.S., GDR DELEGATES ADDRESS CLOSING MBFR SESSION

LD131540 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Vienna December 13 TASS -- The closing plenary meeting of the current round of talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe took place here.

It was addressed by the chief U.S. delegate Maynard Glitman. His address again did not contain anything new which could indicate any positive change in the position of the NATO countries at the Vienna talks.

The meeting was also addressed by the chief GDR delegate Andrei Viland. He drew the attention of the Western negotiators to the basic provisions of the communique of the recent meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries in Berlin, which had again demonstrated the consistent line of those states for ending the arms race and for progress towards disarmament. It was also stressed in this context that the socialist countries invariably advocate the early conclusion of an agreement at the Vienna talks.

The GDR delegate, like the leaders of the delegations of the other socialist countries who delivered addresses during this round, graphically demonstrated the nonconstructive and unrealistic character of the position of the West, which avoids taking practical steps to reduce the armed forces and armaments in central Europe on the basis of the principle of undiminished security. Meanwhile, Andrei Viland noted, there are realistic possibilities for a turn for the better at the Vienna talks, which constitute the basis of the proposals tabled by the socialist states in 1983. To make progress, it is necessary for the Western side to revise its position and to display at long last its readiness for productive negotiations, he stressed.

The next round of the Vienna talks is scheduled to begin in late January 1985.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS ECE TRADE COMMITTEE SESSION

PM131031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov report: "Trust and Cooperation"]

[Text] Geneva -- It is necessary to actively exploit the potential for the development of effective cooperation among the countries in the UN Economic Commission for Europe [ECE] area. This appeal is featured in the final documents of the 32d session of the ECE Committee for Trade Development which has ended its work in the Palais des Nations.

For a week, representatives of European countries, the United States, and Canada discussed questions pertaining to the expansion of East-West trade and the promotion of its development through economic cooperation, and elaborated practical measures to remove the obstacles that are hampering trade relations. A number of delegates from Western countries admitted in their speeches that the rate of international trade development has dropped in recent years and that protectionism, stemming from a desire to use trade and economic contacts for political ends, has increased. This eloquent admission proves, as representatives of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and a number of other countries emphasized in their speeches, that protest is being expressed against the U.S. Administration's imperialistic ambitions, and against the course toward a further exacerbation of international tension and the wrecking of normal political and economic East-West relations.

The attention of the delegations at the Geneva session was drawn to the proposals of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference aimed, in particular, at the implementation of a program of actions to improve international economic relations. At plenary sessions and in the commissions the need was stressed to deepen scientific and technical ties among European states in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and the accords reached at the Madrid meeting.

In documents prepared for the session, the stable trade, economic, scientific, and technical relations that exist between the CEMA countries and Finland were cited as an example of such mutually advantageous East-West cooperation.

The results of the discussion held and the documents adopted, are a clear indication that a trend toward recognition of the need for a normalization of international economic relations, mutual advantage, equality, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs is gaining the upper hand in East-West economic relations.

PRAVDA RIDICULES REAGAN REMARKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PM131644 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[S. Vishnevskiy "Rejoinder": "Provides Neither Light Nor Heat"]

[Text] You might think that Washington officials have already broken all records when it comes to unrestrained rhetoric. But it's always possible to go one better! Speaking at the Human Rights Day ceremony, President R. Reagan proclaimed the United States to be... "a beacon of hope for all the world's oppressed." How about that. And also a "model" of the way human rights and freedoms ought to be implemented. So there you have it: a "beacon of hope."

The list of participants in the show is worth noting. It was attended by counter-revolutionary emigres of various stripes and by renegades from the socialist countries. They certainly look to Washington with hope...the hope for pieces of silver.

On the other hand the organizers of the latest propaganda farce prudently saw to it that prominent legislators, politicians, and religious and public figures with something to say about the true state of civil rights in the United States did not enter the house at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. For instance, the Catholic bishops who published a draft pastoral message that was an indictment of the flouting of elementary civil and social rights in the states were not invited. The bishops noted "disgraceful" phenomena in American life such as racial discrimination, the poverty of 35 million people, the "scourge of unemployment," the "morally unacceptable inequality of income," and the organized attempts to undermine labor unions by means of intimidation and threats.

Nor were black congressmen, such as representative John Conyers, allowed past the White House fence. The subcommittee he heads recently published a report on systematic brutal violence by racist policemen against black Americans in many cities of the country.

Peace fighters were turned away: under the transatlantic setup, their place is behind bars, not visiting the President.

Indeed, what reason was there to invite fighters for human rights to the presidential reception? After all, those "troublemakers" might -- God forbid! -- cast aspersions on the radiant "beacon of hope," and might cite incontrovertible facts about the American bogus democracy to prove that the "beacon" provides neither light nor heat.

U.S. PUBLIC DISAGREES WITH REAGAN POLICY ON USSR

PM131508 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Americans' Opinion"]

[Text] New York, 11 Dec -- The overwhelming majority of Americans are convinced that the Washington administration is responsible for the deterioration in American-Soviet relations and the fueling of international tension. Robert Kingston and Daniel Yankelovich, prominent American specialists in the sphere of public opinion polls, write of this in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Many observers, they say, note that Americans too are worried about the possible consequences of the nuclear arms race and, despite claims by the White House, are convinced that if a nuclear war breaks out it will be impossible to "limit" or win it. According to the results of recent national polls, 96 percent of Americans believe that the United States and the Soviet Union should not resolve their contradictions by military means.

The American public has also seen for itself that all the White House's attempts to use the headlong buildup of military arsenals as a means of blackmail in talks with the Soviet Union have failed. That is the opinion now held by 92 percent of U.S. citizens, the article notes.

BOOK ON CIA ACTIVITIES AGAINST USSR REVIEWED

PML31459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[K. Vitalyev review: "Instrument of Aggression"]

[Text] "This is total war, and all means are good in waging it. We will be able to win if in the cold war we organize an offensive of a political, psychological, economic, and subversive nature.... In such a war blows can be delivered below the belt." These words of former U.S. military attache in Moscow General R. Greenwalt are a reflection of the "principles" that guide the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism.

The opponents of peace and socialism assign a special place in their criminal activity to the so-called U.S. "intelligence community." This is a huge apparatus that includes the CIA and intelligence operatives from all branches of the Armed Forces, the State Department, and other U.S. departments.

A new book by Soviet researcher F.M. Sergeyev ("Secret Tool of Aggression. Subversive U.S. Activity Against the USSR," [Taynoye Orudiye Agressii. Podryynaya Deyatel'nost' SSHA Protiv SSSR], F.M. Sergeyev, Moscow, Mysl Publishing House, 1984) cogently exposes the dangers of the subversive activity of that legion of spies, saboteurs, and provocateurs.

The book notes that, in the unanimous opinion of Washington commentators, a real "golden age" has dawned for U.S. espionage and sabotage organs under the present Republican administration. In terms of budget growth rate, the CIA has now overtaken even the Defense Department.

For the first time in history the administration and congress have declared the "dirty tricks" of the cloak and dagger department to be state business, legalizing the use of any means to interfere in other countries' internal affairs. The author reproduces the words of one U.S. observer who noted that the CIA is capable of "removing kings and presidents, organizing coups, and starting war."

This activity is spearheaded against the forces of progress and democracy in the modern world, against liberation movements, but primarily against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Harboring a pathological hatred toward everything Soviet and socialist, the U.S. "intelligence community" -- which has virtually unlimited material resources and enough big reserves of "manpower" at its disposal for systematic subversive activity against the USSR and the entire socialist community -- constitutes a huge danger.

Its pages cite numerous facts that give evidence that the U.S. espionage department is using the most sophisticated methods to achieve its black aims. It describes, in particular, how modern technical means, visual observation, secret agents, and other methods are used by the U.S. "intelligence community" to try to penetrate our country's state secrets.

In revealing the dangerous actions of socialism's enemies, the book, based on wide factual material, calls for vigilance.

BIRYUKOV COMMENTS ON BUDGET FOR USIA 'SLANDER'

LD132327 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

The Republican administration allocates 750 million dollars for psychological warfare against countries of the socialist community and developing states. In the past four years, reported the American journal "FOREIGN POLICY", the USIA's annual budget increased from 457 million to 761 million dollars. In the next five years 1,200 million dollars to be allocated for activities of the subversive "Voice of America" radio station. These are impressive statistics indeed, reflecting the efforts of the White House to provide the material basis for the "crusade" against communism, which was announced by President Reagan.

American radio voices now beam their transmission 986 hours per week, pouring streams of slander on those countries of the world whose state system "does not suit" Washington. But over the [word indistinct] they consider that insufficient. New means are planned to be spent to strengthen the whole mechanism of conducting anti-socialist propaganda, to increase the role of radiobroadcasting as a tool in the war of ideas against socialist countries.

The American propaganda of lies flounders. Life shows that the words of the White House are at variance with its deeds. Millions of people in the United States, in Western countries, in developing states keep a watchful eye over the Reagan administration's preparing for a nuclear and space [word indistinct]. And it is natural that they cast their eyes towards countries of socialism. They are attracted by the stand of the socialist camp in the sphere of the struggle for peace.

This circumstance, certainly, spurs the White House and it increases allocations for fabrication of new slander against its ideological opponents, seeking to distort their stand at any cost and to prevent growth of its popularity in the world.

The Washington radio voices are formally financed by the so-called board for international broadcasting. Servicing their real master, they not only pronounce slanders at the microphone, but they are looking in socialist countries for people who could be used for ideological provocations and blackmail. Such a practice is a crying violation of the principles of non-interference by states into each other's affairs, which was proclaimed in the Helsinki Final Act.

VOA, RADIO LIBERTY BROADCASTS TO UKRAINE SCORED

PM131427 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Ye. Kaminskiy, member of the scientific staff of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Institute of Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries: "Traitors at the Microphone"]

[Text] Of late an "innovation" has cropped up in VOA and Radio Liberty broadcasts in Ukrainian. The expression "esteemed radio listeners" has been replaced by "dear compatriots," to which "back home" or "in our motherland" is sometimes added.

What could the reason for this be? It is simply this: The stale anti-Soviet "wares" are in constant need of a new verbal "wrapping," so to speak. But this is not the only reason.

There is an ever-increasing number of slanderous broadcasts "about the life of the people of the Soviet Ukraine" (the word Soviet, incidentally, has also crept in recently), and this has led to a special need for confidentiality -- a false confidentiality, of course. In a word, the enemy is maneuvering in an effort to find new ways of influencing listeners. However, one tradition in the subversive radio stations' activities, and their "Ukrainian sections" in particular, is not subject to change. This is their recruitment of war criminals and various kinds of traitors and renegades from among the bourgeois-nationalist henchmen of Hitler's Germany.

The objective of anti-Soviet imperialist actions, which include subversive radio propaganda, has been formulated as follows: "Wear down the enemy, destroy his spiritual resources and morale, undermine his will to resist, and foist our own system on him." "The tactical means of ensuring the success of this strategy are terror, intimidation, bribery, and the recruitment of immoral people and criminals," is how former SS-man (Yu. Tis-Krokhmalyuk) concludes his "revelations."

This is how those who address the inhabitants of the Soviet Ukraine as "dear compatriots" claim in the Western press that, "to restore capitalism in the Ukraine, the destruction of half of mankind would not be too high a price to pay." (It is pertinent to recall here that 45 years ago the nationalist leadership put this price of "half of the population of the Ukraine" -- appetites have clearly grown. And there are others who regard war as "the supreme manifestation of human nature.")

Incidentally, such absurd and cynical utterances are hardly surprising. After all, on the admission of N. (Gerus), the recently replaced head of Radio Liberty's Ukrainian section, his subordinates consisted of "ignoramuses, parasites, and psychologically unsound people."

Of late, the number of such characters has increased in the Ukrainian section of VOA as well. The so-called Melnikov branch of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists -- a rival faction to the Banderite extremists -- has commented enviously that the Banderites seem to have "found the back door to the VOA Ukrainian section. If it were only that! Yet, as recently as 19 June 1983 the present leader of the Banderite faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, the former agent in Hitler's special service J. Stetsko, was received by Reagan himself.

Acquaintance with the staffing at the VOA Ukrainian editorial offices leads one to conclude that key positions are held by anti-Soviet figures, bourgeois nationalists. It is known, for instance, that the long-standing chief of the VOA Ukrainian section and one of its leading commentators, M. Terpak, maintained close contacts with Ukrainian nationalists, "consulted," drew "information" from, "shared his views" with, and "accepted experience" from -- whom? -- well, from those loyal to the "Hitler oath."

..."To find people who know rare languages is difficult, but it is even more difficult to find people who are suitable." These are the words of (G. Tukh), member of VOA's "supervisory council" (apparently the radio station needs such a "council"). Indeed. With every passing year there are few people left of those who loyally served the Nazis. In these conditions, it is necessary to rely on the younger offspring of Hitlerite collaborators. Describing them, the New York nationalist bulletin NOTATNIK highlighted as their main characteristic: "Loyalty to U.S. intelligence organizations."

SOVIET-JAPANESE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OPENS IN TOKYO

PM131227 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov report: "Urgent Question"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Questions of mutually advantageous trade and economic ties, as well as the quest for promising new avenues in this sphere, are at the center of attention at the joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Committees for Economic Cooperation which is taking place in Tokyo.

The participants warmly greeted the message of greetings from N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Greetings were also sent to the conference by Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone.

Speaking at the opening of the forum, Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe stressed that the strengthening of mutually advantageous trade and economic ties between Japan and the Soviet Union will give new impetus to the expansion of relations of mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries. He expressed the opinion that the present conference will be an important stage in the development of Soviet-Japanese dialogue.

In the postwar years, it was noted at the conference, considerable progress has been achieved in the development of business contacts. But the present volume of bilateral ties, it was pointed out at the conference, is by no means appropriate to the present-day level of economic development of the Soviet Union and Japan.

Possible concrete plans for the future were spoken of at the conference by Hiroshi Anzai, leader of the Japanese delegation, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Committee for Economic Cooperation, and president of the Tokyo (Gasu) power Company, and other representatives of business circles. The speeches by members of the Soviet delegation, headed by V.N. Sushkov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, were heard with interest.

Commenting on the meeting, the newspaper ASAHI writes that the urgency and topicality of the question of establishing normal contacts with the Soviet Union and the series of positive steps in this direction, despite existing problems, make it possible to speak of positive developments in the direction of improving and developing Japanese-Soviet trade and economic relations.

BOVIN DISCUSSES BANGLADESH POLITICAL SCENE

PM131127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "A Hot Winter in Bangladesh"]

[Text] Elections to the Bangladesh Parliament were to have taken place on 8 December, but they did not. Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, the chief military administrator of Bangladesh, who is also the president, postponed the elections indefinitely. Instead of elections, there was a 24-hour general strike organized by the opposition. The heat of political passions led to clashes. The police used firearms, and people were wounded. That is how the winter started in Bangladesh.

Now a few facts, for "information," as the bureaucrats say. Bangladesh is the former eastern section of Pakistan which declared itself an independent republic after the bloody war of 1971. The territory of Bangladesh is not large; it is not much bigger than, say, Greece. The entire country is covered by the deltas of big rivers (the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and others), whose capricious behaviour turns the peasants' life into a constant struggle against watery disaster. There are already about 100 million people in Bangladesh, and the birth rate is still very high. In terms of national income per capita, Bangladesh is the third poorest country in the world -- after the Ivory Coast and Bhutan. The republic's economic development is semi-independent in nature: It is tied to the International Consortium for Aid to Bangladesh.

So that is the objective background against which the political history of Bangladesh is written -- often in blood. Since independence, there have been 10 changes of government in Dhaka, 4 military coups have taken place, and 2 out of 9 presidents have been killed. The latest coup (March 1982) took place under the leadership of Gen Ershad, who differs from the other generals, in particular, in that he writes poems and reads them himself at rallies.

You can try to justify seizing power with the help of poems, but you cannot legalize that power. Even in our not very law-abiding times, it is still preferable in such cases to refer not to the number of tanks, but to the number of ballot papers. So Gen Ershad, on one hand, promised to hold elections, and on the other, created "his" political party, Janadal, in November 1983. The intention was simple to the point of primitiveness: Janadal wins the elections and forms the organs of power and government, while retaining, naturally, all the prerogatives of the incumbent president.

The intention failed. The opposition proved stronger and more obstinate than they had hoped. The main opposition forces joined to form two blocks. One is a bloc of 15 left-wing and democratic parties. It is headed by the party of Mujibur Rahman (assassinated 15 August 1975), the Awami League, led by M. Rahman's daughter Hasina Wajed. The Communist Party of Bangladesh belongs to this bloc. The other is a bloc of seven parties. It is led by the party of Ziaur Rahman (assassinated 30 May 1981) -- the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, which is led by Z. Rahman's widow Khaleda Zia Rahman.

The two groupings -- they are also supported by the Jama'at-e Islami party, which is influential in certain circles -- demanded that martial law be lifted and a transitional ("neutral") government set up before the elections. Otherwise, they threatened to boycott the elections.

The authorities undertook a complex series of maneuvers to weaken and split the opposition. In particular, Khandakar Mushtaque Ahmed, leader of the Bangladesh Democratic League (and former president), tried to exacerbate relations between Hasina Wajed and Khaleda Zia Rahman and thereby turn the two main opposition forces against each other. Nothing came of this, despite the difficult relations between the blocs.

The other day K.M. Ahmed became head of the National United Front, made up of 17 (mainly religious) parties. This is an opposition force too, but from the right. The local press emphasizes the sharply anti-Indian and anti-Soviet nature of Ahmed's positions.

The regime's flirtation with Islam is becoming increasingly marked. Under M. Rahman, secularism, that is the secular nature of state power, was regarded as a fundamental constitutional principle. Under Z. Rahman this principle was removed from the constitution. Now the idea of "Islamization" (if not Iranian style, at least Pakistani style) is in the air. Not, it goes without saying, for the sake of the "revival of Islam," but for the sake of attaining a simpler, more comprehensible goal -- strengthening and sanctifying the dictatorial power.

True, in the opinion of Bangladesh fundamentalists Gen Ershad is hesitating and vacillating, and they are pushing him onto the orthodox path. In October 1984 Hafez Huzzur, amir of the Khilafat Movement of Bangladesh, announced, in the name of eight Muslim parties, the creation of the "Committee for Joint Actions" front, whose aim is "holy war" to build an Islamic society. The front demands the lifting of martial law, creation of a "revolutionary government," proclamation of a Muslim republic, and the elaboration of an Islamic constitution. The possibility is not excluded that the authorities will try to go halfway to meet the orthodox Muslims in order to strengthen their own positions against opposition attacks.

For the moment, however, the situation is at an impasse, a stalemate. Neither the government nor the opposition can insist on its own way. Gen Ershad is evidently trying to gain time. He needs it, first, in order to try yet again to split the opposition, and, second, in order to strengthen the Janadal Party, which is torn by internal squabbling mainly over the struggle for ministerial posts. In any event, Gen Ershad has extended his own term as commander in chief of the Armed Forces for a year (from 1 December 1984). The political crisis continues.

As for Bangladesh's foreign policy, it is evolving toward the right. People write that Howard Schaffer, U.S. ambassador to Dhaka, is now acting as the president's chief foreign policy adviser. I do not know whether that is so. If it is, then it is not hard to imagine the nature of the advice. Indian-Bangladesh relations have deteriorated. Voices that are unfriendly toward the Soviet Union are not infrequently heard, for which there is no justification either in the history or in the present state of Soviet-Bangladesh relations. The impression is created that people in Dhaka are increasingly inclined toward what could be called the "Pakistani model": Economic and political dependence on imperialism and an authoritarian regime painted in Islamic colors.

DRA'S KESHTMAND CITED ON NATIONALITIES ISSUE

PM131205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Most Important Task"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 Dec -- The PDPA and the DRA Government consider one of their most important tasks to be the just resolution of the nationalities question in the country and the guaranteeing of equality and socioeconomic well-being for all the ethnic groups living in Democratic Afghanistan.

This was stated by S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, at a meeting with participants in a conference of senior officials of the DRA Ministry of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs.

At present, he stressed, constructive and effective measures are being adopted to establish genuine equality for all ethnic groups and eliminate the legacy of the past -- national discord and distrust. These measures include bringing representatives of various nationalities that were oppressed prior to the April Revolution into local government organs, publishing textbooks and transmitting radio programs in the languages of the Afghan peoples and conducting political education work.

DRA BOOKLET PUBLISHED ON U.S. 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTS

LD132317 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Kabul December 13 TASS -- "CIA's Secret Warfare Against Afghanistan" is the title of the booklet which was put out by the governmental publishing house of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The booklet cites numerous facts of the U.S. subversive activities against that sovereign country.

The American Embassy in Kabul, which became a real seat of espionage, plays a major role in the anti-Afghan campaign, which was unleashed by imperialism, it is noted in the booklet. In the booklet there is a big list of disclosed CIA men, who hide under the guise of diplomats and also under the guise of "individuals" or representatives of international organisations. Washington included Afghanistan into the operation zone of the Central Command (Centcom) which was formed by American imperialism in aggressive purposes, this fact being a pointer to the U.S. subversive course toward the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Psychological warfare against revolutionary Afghanistan, it is stressed in the booklet, is one of the biggest operations of the CIA. Its aim is to terrorise the Afghan people, to undermine their belief in the revolution. That warfare is conducted by the CIA incessantly through the mass media which is subordinated to it. The U.S. Government spends millions of dollars every year to conduct false propaganda. A whole network of information services, specialising on lies and slander against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was formed in Pakistan under the direction of the CIA, and with its money.

BHOPAL TRAGEDY LINKED TO WESTERN CHEMICAL WARFARE

BK131634 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[(Biruyakov) commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: Today we will again discuss the tragic incident in the Indian city of Bhopal, where on the night of 2 December the people became mass victims of a poisonous gas. This was the fault of an American company, Union Carbide. More than 2,500 people lost their lives, many were blinded, and over 125,000 people have had to receive medical assistance. Radio Moscow's correspondent in India (Biruyakov) writes:

Life in Bhopal is gradually returning to normal. Experts think that the air has now been purged of the lethal gas. However, medical specialists say that more people will die in the coming weeks. Even those who were just slightly affected by the poisonous gas face the danger of serious physical ailment, if not death. There is another very serious problem: Although the factory is now closed, a large quantity of the highly toxic gas is still in its underground tanks. There is a danger of the gas leaking in the same way that it leaked only a few days ago. Bhopal residents have been receiving new consignments of medicine, oxygen, and food every day. Although the general situation is gradually returning to normal, the residents of Bhopal, and the entire country, which provided immediate assistance to the people of Bhopal, will remain affected by this most dreadful disaster for a long time.

This disaster could have been averted. The owners of Union Carbide knew from the very beginning about the defects existing at their Bhopal plant. At a press conference in the American city of Danbury, the documents of the Union Carbide company were read out. It is understood that at least 10 major technical defects were discovered in the Bhopal plant in 1982 alone, but these were not resolved. At present, the question of filing appeals in court on behalf of the affected and deceased people against Union Carbide is being debated. Press reports indicate that at the time of the construction of the Bhopal plant, Union Carbide had shown niggardliness in installing the [words indistinct] signal computer. The factory plan outlined some so-called precautionary measures, which were actually intended to increase profits. Now it has become known that the Union Carbide company does not take effective safety measures at its foreign plants, most of which are based in developing countries. More than 50 years ago, this company began working in India when it was under British colonial rule. At that time, all hopes were pinned on cheap labor and maximum profit. The company's chairman, Warren Anderson, stated that the company does not think it is responsible for the Bhopal tragedy.

It is thought that the gas leaking from the Bhopal plant also included a gas that is used as a poisonous gas in warfare. In this connection, a question arises as to why some people from the United States, Britain, Canada, and West Germany -- who actually work in the clandestine laboratories for manufacturing chemical weapons -- have come to Bhopal in the guise of representatives of agencies providing aid to affected people. In the opinion of the Western specialists, the Bhopal tragedy provides opportunities for these factories to assess the effects of those toxic elements that can be used in chemical warfare.

GORBACHEV, LIGACHEV RECEIVE MSZMP GROUP

LD132203 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Nemeth, Politburo member and secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, with a group of executive staff from the MSZMP Central Committee, has been in Moscow from 11-13 December at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Nemeth was received by Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Comrade Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

During conversations held in an atmosphere of cordiality and unity, they exchanged experiences of the organizational and political work of the CPSU and the MSZMP in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the 12th MSZMP Congress, and subsequent plenums of the Central Committees of the two parties. Comrade Nemeth spoke of preparations for the 13th MSZMP Congress and the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism. Questions of the further development and deepening fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the USSR and Hungary, and certain topical questions on the international situation were also discussed.

Also taking part in the discussions was Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN ENVOY 10 DEC

PM131502 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] On 10 December, CPSU Central Committee Secretary K.V. Rusakov received S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request and had a conversation with him that proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

BULGARIAN, USSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS CONFER

PM131152 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Ties"]

[Text] On 11 December USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev held talks with Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Kh. Khristov. Questions of the further development of trade and economic ties between the two countries were discussed.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN CSSR

PM131323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Vtorushin dispatch under the rubric "The Life of Fraternal Parties": "A Discussion Among Equals"]

[Excerpts] Prague -- Traditionally, prior to the beginning of the academic year in the system of party education, ideological conferences are held at major enterprises in Czechoslovak cities and districts.

Communists discuss topical problems, exchange experience, and put forward proposals for improving the forms and methods of working people's ideological education. One such conference was held recently in the North Bohemian city of Most.

The further strengthening of society's unity and the inculcation of firm Marxist-Leninist convictions in new generations must be a constant concern of all members of the CPCZ, the speakers noted. After all, the policy of confrontation pursued by reactionary Western circles is leading to a rise in international tension. Furthermore, imperialist propaganda centers are acting hand in glove with them, seeking to exert a negative influence on socialist countries' citizens, above all on the young people. A systematic propaganda offensive based on clear, generally comprehensible facts and arguments is therefore necessary.

A distinctive feature of the young people of today is that they have grown up under socialism and have no personal experience with class struggle. The successes achieved through the selfless struggle and persistent labor of their elders are taken for granted by some young people. There are some who do not always correctly appreciate the problems of growth [rost]. Naturally, socialist society at times faces complex questions, and bourgeois propaganda seeks, by way of a deliberate distortion of facts, to present them as "insoluble" in order to sow a lack of confidence in the future in the minds of young people. This is why, the speakers noted, every Communist must know how to struggle for people's awareness and how to convincingly explain the party's policy wherever that is needed, above all at his work station.

In the process, it is necessary to strictly implement the Leninist principle of the unity of ideological and political-organizational work. Everything that interests and perturbs young people must be discussed with them openly. Not only party officials and party organization secretaries but also economic leaders must hold regular meetings with young people. The discussion at these meetings must not take the form of a monologue: It must be a lively conversation among equals, so to speak.

Party organizations at many of the district's enterprises work skillfully and purposefully with the rising generation and actively influence the work of the Socialist Youth Union, drawing party reinforcements from its ranks.

The great role played by lecturers and propagandists in party education and in inculcating the Marxist-Leninist world outlook was noted in many of the speeches. Party organizations show a special concern for them. After all, it is the lecturers who spread the CPCZ's word among the masses. Their talks must be easy to understand, and they must be able to explain the most complex matters simply and comprehensibly. Usually the most experienced and well educated people act as lecturers and propagandists, but even they need special training.

This year is a special year for Czechoslovakia. Preparations for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the Hitlerite scum by the Soviet Army and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism provide lecturers and propagandists with a wealth of material. Past years have shown convincingly that the road of building socialism for which the Czechoslovak people opted was the only correct way. The development of the Most district can serve as a vivid example of this.

The ideological conference in Most has demonstrated the Communists' high standard of Marxist-Leninist education, their militancy and principledness in the implementation of CPCZ policy, and their ability to uncompromisingly rebuff the intrigues of imperialist propaganda. It provided further proof of the cohesion of the ranks of the Communist Party, which is confidently solving complex tasks in building a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

ANDREOTTI SAYS GROMYKO TO VISIT ITALY SOON

AU140857 Rome ANSA in English 0804 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Brussels, December 14 -- Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti gave prior notice here Thursday to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will be visiting Italy in the near future.

Arrangements for the visit are not yet ready for "official announcement", Andreotti told Shultz during a meeting held Thursday on the fringe of the NATO foreign ministers' meeting in the Belgian capital. But, according to semi-official sources, the Soviet diplomatic chief may be expected to visit Rome "at the end of the winter".

TIKHONOV TO VISIT TURKEY LATE DECEMBER

LD132001 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, will pay an official visit to Turkey in the second half of December 1984 at the invitation of the Prime Minister of the Turkisk Republic Turgut Ozal.

SHULTZ, CARRINGTON ADDRESS NATO COUNCIL SESSION

LD131350 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Brussels December 13 TASS -- The NATO Council opened a two-day session here today, which will crown the December "Atlantic marathon", a series of meetings by the bloc's guiding agencies.

The course of work at the current session, attended by the foreign ministers of the 16 countries grouped in the North Atlantic bloc, was predetermined by the militarist programs for building up nuclear and conventional arms, which had been adopted by the NATO countries' defense ministers at the earlier meetings of the Eurogroup and the Defense Planning Committee. The foreign ministers are to examine these programs and provide them with a kind of "diplomatic cover" in the eyes of the public in the NATO countries, which campaigns against the policy of militarization and confrontation.

The tone at the session was set by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who had arrived in Western Europe in advance, and the new NATO secretary-general, Lord Carrington. They hammered away at the "need" to further increase the bloc's military potential and preserve the NATO partners' "staunchness and cohesion".

One of the top items on the session's agenda is a review of the implementation of the NATO Council's five-year-old decision to deploy 572 American first-strike nuclear missiles in the territories of a number of West European countries. George Shultz and the NATO top brass in this connection are exerting powerful pressure on the governments of Belgium and Holland, which put off making the final decision on American cruise missile deployments in their countries. The U.S. secretary of state met with representatives of the two governments even before the session, insisting that they should stick to the NATO schedule for installing the missiles.

Shultz marshalled all possible arguments to ram that down their throats, from scare stories about a non-existent "Soviet threat" to absurd claims that the Belgian and Dutch positions in the missile issue would allegedly damage talks on disarmament.

ASSOCIATED PRESS summed up his efforts as a session of twisting arms of the Belgian and Dutch Governments. The latter, however, did not give him any definite assurances, with Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek even telling him bluntly that he did not share the American standpoint.

The session is also to examine a number of other international problems, including the situation in the Middle East and Africa and the spreading of NATO's sphere of responsibility to what the bloc's leaders call "vitally important" areas of the world.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS RESULTS OF NATO SESSION

PM131525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Captain Second Rank V. Kuzar Military-Political Review: "NATO: Gambling on Superiority"]

[Text] Time marches inexorably on. Even so, it is a human characteristic to hasten its flight by looking into the future. This year is not yet over but already people's thoughts and plans are turning to next year. What will it bring mankind? How will the main and fundamental problem of the present-day, the question of war and peace, be resolved?

In the world public's opinion, the report on the agreement between the USSR and the United States to begin fresh talks on nuclear and space arms is a good omen for the approaching year. Millions of people are hopefully awaiting the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States. They express broad support for the Soviet initiatives aimed at reducing international tension, curbing the arms race, and creating the kind of atmosphere in the world that would allow the peoples not to fear the future.

Such feelings are particularly typical in Europe. People in West Europe are demanding with increasing persistence that their governments heed the voice of reason, take urgent measures to reduce the danger of nuclear war, and build relations with the USSR on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security in the light of each other's interests and without harming the interests of other states.

However, this is just what the NATO leadership does not want. Keeping the peoples in fear by whipping up war hysteria, conducting international relations from a position of strength, and dictating to other countries the conditions of their development -- such is the aim of the reactionary and militarist forces' activity. By all accounts, they also intend to pursue this aim in the future. The latest confirmation of this is provided by the meetings of NATO's supreme military and political bodies which are currently being held in Brussels to examine the aggressive North Atlantic bloc's prospects in the immediate future and beyond. Sessions of NATO's Eurogroup and Defense Planning Committee have already been held. And on 13 December, the 2-day session of the NATO Council at the foreign ministers level opens.

It should be noted that this series of meetings was preceded by a session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, a session of the Western European Union Council and Assembly. And if you consider that bilateral talks between U.S. President Reagan and FRG Chancellor Kohl and between French President Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Thatcher and other NATO summit meetings were being held virtually at the same time, the increased activity within the NATO camp becomes clear.

Undoubtedly, one reason for this activity was the Atlanticists' fear regarding the ever growing antiwar movement in the West and the ensuing desire to defuse the actions of its participants.

Nevertheless, this was not the main aim of the "Atlantic marathon." If you cast aside the demagoguery and peace-loving rhetoric and lay bare the decisions that have been taken, what you see is the same old U.S. and NATO striving for military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, their commitment to dangerous military doctrines that admit the possibility of launching a nuclear war, and the intention to continue the arms race. This is essentially an impudent challenge by the Atlanticists to the peace-loving aspirations of the peoples. This is the main outcome of the NATO summit conferences.

The U.S. representatives were particularly zealous in this sphere. Yielding to the latter's unconcealed pressure, America's bloc partners expressed a readiness to continue the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe despite common sense and the will of the peoples. According to Pentagon chief Weinberger, about 100 cruise and Pershing II missiles have already been delivered to West Germany, Italy, and Britain.

The United States also won approval through NATO's Defense Planning Committee for a program to develop the bloc's infrastructure from 1985 through 1990. In those 6 years, the European NATO countries are to spend \$7.85 billion on establishing new airfields, hangars, and depots and modernizing existing ones and developing military communications. Washington demanded that its allies agree to this expenditure in order to strengthen the material base designed to handle the large contingents of U.S. troops and enormous quantity of military hardware airlifted to Europe.

The Pentagon also extracted approval for special measures the partners are to adopt if the United States sends its troops stationed in Europe to any trouble spots in the world, the Near East above all. In other words, the bloc's military-political leadership has reaffirmed its readiness to expand the zone of its operations and play the part of "world policeman." A plan has also been adopted for NATO's armed forces for 1985-1989.

Nor can one ignore the fact that there is an increasingly clear tendency among the West European NATO countries' ruling circles to step up their military efforts on their "own" initiative, so to speak. Nevertheless, at those NATO meetings and sessions where West European states alone were represented, the discussion centered on expanding cooperation in military production and on major programs for the creation of new types of weapons and combat hardware. In particular, decisions were taken on the joint production of a new tank, an antiaircraft missile, and a military transport aircraft. The drafting of the plan for a European fighter plane for the 1990's is fully underway involving Britain, the FRG, France, Italy, and Spain.

With the aim of building up the combat might of their armed forces, the members of NATO's Eurogroup decided to purchase in 1985 740 tanks, primarily the Leopard II and Challenger, 600 armored cars, 140 heavy and field artillery pieces, 850 antitank guns, 300 Tornado and F-16 aircraft, 1 aircraft carrier, 5 frigates and destroyers, and several submarines.

It should be noted, however, that a certain disagreement regarding some aspects of Washington's policy emerged among the European partners during the "Atlantic marathon." For example, the Pentagon's plans for the militarization of space were criticized. The Danish and Greek representatives added a rider to the NATO Eurogroup communique regarding the siting of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe.

Perhaps one of the main issues under discussion during the meetings of NATO's leading bodies was the examination of the bloc's new strategic "Deep Strike" concept -- better known as the "Rogers Plan."

Proposed over 2 years ago by U.S. General Rogers, supreme commander of NATO's Allied Armed Forces in Europe, from whom it took its name, this concept has been painstakingly studied at various levels in NATO. Now it has been examined by the Defense Planning Committee and henceforth has official status within the armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc's European members.

The "Deep Strike" concept involves carrying out rear echelon offensive operations on a potential adversary's territory using the "weapons of the future." As Britain's THE GUARDIAN explains, the plan is to deliver strikes deep into the Warsaw Pact troops' operational formation and thereby destroy their second echelon. Furthermore, the planned targets include control centers, airfields, and communications networks, as well as Soviet nuclear means which, as NATO's strategists acknowledge, are designed to combat NATO's first-strike nuclear weapons.

NATO's new concept is akin to the U.S. "Air-Land Battle-2000" concept which one Pentagon general characterized as a "Blitzkrieg strategy." Both concepts involve delivering deep, "disarming", or first, strikes with the aim of creating the conditions for the seizure of someone else's territory.

There is no doubt about the aggressive character of NATO's new concept, especially since it does not supersede existing plans for the use of nuclear and other types of mass-destructive weapons. This was confirmed by NATO Secretary General Carrington, who was forced to admit recently that this strategic innovation does not replace the bloc's general doctrine based on the "flexible retaliatory strike" using nuclear missiles. The Atlanticists' attempts to pin a "defensive" tag to the new concept and justify its adoption by claiming that it makes raising the nuclear threshold possible, that is to say, that it delays the use of nuclear weapons, are futile. As the Western press reports, even NATO headquarters jokes about the "defensive" designation of "Deep Strike," saying that this constitutes "defense...deep inside the Warsaw Pact."

Thus the adoption of this concept by the bloc means in fact that NATO strategy has veered even further toward aggressiveness and preparation for launching a new war. This aggravates an already complex international situation and intensifies the nature of military confrontation in Europe.

"New technology," "weapons of the future," "modern types of conventional armaments" -- as the Western press emphasizes, words such as these were most widely used during the "Atlantic marathon." This is no coincidence. The "Deep Strike" concept does indeed presuppose the use of these combat means. For example, the assault breaker reconnaissance and strike complex is capable, according to NATO military specialists, of independently seeking out and destroying targets hundreds of kilometers from the line of contact with the enemy's troops.

Creation of the kind of conventional arms whose destructive power is close to that of tactical nuclear weapons is also planned. NATO headquarters is not hiding the fact that it intends to use cruise missiles armed with conventional warheads whose high degree of accuracy enables them to strike particularly important individual targets. This does not take into account the fact that, externally, these missiles are virtually indistinguishable from missiles carrying nuclear warheads. This in turn can only increase the danger of a nuclear war.

It is undoubtedly the United States, above all, which is interested in securing the mass production of the new generation of weapons and their adoption by the NATO countries' armies, not only because this promises the U.S. military-industrial complex huge profits, a fact that also plays an important role in the Western world.

By means of this step Washington intends to hitch the bloc allies all the more securely to its militarist team. Another hidden aim is emerging: to transfer the burden of military spending to its partners, to make them pay for costly armaments, and thereby undermine the economic power of Western Europe so as to make it even more dependent on the United States.

The recent sessions of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee and Defense Ministers' Committee stand out in sharp contrast to this, as L'HUMANITE stresses. An atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and, of particular importance, of serious concern for world peace predominated at these meetings. These sessions reaffirmed the socialist community countries' desire to reduce military confrontation and restore international relations to the path of detente and equitable cooperation among states.

The Warsaw Pact states have stressed that they are not striving for military superiority, but neither will they permit military superiority to be gained over them. This is quite understandable: The principle of military-strategic equilibrium is the cornerstone of European and global security and the guarantee of world peace. No matter how the Atlanticists strive to achieve the opposite, they will not succeed in upsetting the balance of military forces that has taken shape in Europe and the world. The Soviet Union and its allies will strengthen their defense capability in order to protect their peoples' peaceful labor and uphold the cause of world peace.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON WEU ASSEMBLY SESSION

PM131637 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent Yu. Lopatin dispatch: "New Life for the Bloc"]

[Text] Paris, 7 Dec -- TASS correspondent Yu. Lopatin reports: A 4-day session of the Western European Union [WEU] Assembly has ended here.

The parliamentary representatives of the seven WEU member-countries (France, Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg) who took part in it confirmed the intention to breathe new life into this military-political grouping, to transform it into a kind of "West European pillar" of NATO. They expressed themselves in favor of biannual meetings of the foreign and defense ministers of the "seven and of a re-organization of its leading organs with a view to stepping up their activities. They also believe that the role of the organization's secretary general must be boosted.

The drift toward further "Atlanticization" was also evident during the discussion of the question of increasing the WEU's membership. It was hinted that in the longer term it is envisaged involving all the remaining European members of NATO in the WEU. However, the one and only specific application for membership on the part of Portugal was turned down at the request of the French delegation. C. Cheysson, French minister of external relations, qualified it as "premature."

The session proceedings also confirmed the militarist character of the WEU. They showed that the key questions in the union's activity remain questions of cooperation in and coordination of arms manufacture.

The parliamentarians reaffirmed their support for NATO's notorious "dual decision," which paved the way for siting new U.S. missiles in West Europe. In another recommendation, devoted specifically to the problem of space weapons, they urged the "pursuit of a unified West European policy in the sphere of the military utilization of space."

SOVIET OFFICIAL ON NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD121439 Helsinki Domestic Service in Swedish 1400 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The Soviet Union has been misinterpreted on the question of Soviet areas adjoining a Nordic nuclear-free zone, according to Soviet ambassador to Helsinki, Vladimir Sobolev. He reiterated that the Soviet Union is prepared to undertake measures on its own territory in order to promote a nuclear-free zone in the north, but it is a misinterpretation to say that Soviet areas should be included in the zone, Sobolev said. It is still too early to say what measures could be concerned, as the countries themselves have not yet taken decisions in principle to start talks on the zone. The Soviet Union is prepared to guarantee the Nordic nuclear-free zone and is prepared also to discuss the question of the nuclear-free status of the Baltic, Ambassador Sobolev said in his speech at a meeting of the Central Administration of the Finland-Soviet Union Society.

FOREWORD FROM CHERNENKO BOOK PUBLISHED IN SPAIN

LD141245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] The release in Madrid of a book of selected speeches and articles by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of the USSR's internal and foreign policy, published in a large edition, is a significant event in Spain's political and social life. The book contains speeches by Comrade Chernenko at CPSU Central Committee plenums and at foreign community party congresses, as well as articles on the theory and practice of communist construction in the Soviet Union. The theme of the untiring struggle of the CPSU and Soviet state for peace on the European Continent and in the whole world and to avert the threat of nuclear war is prominent in the book.

The book opens with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's foreword to the Spanish reader, which says:

A collection of speeches and articles on questions of the USSR's internal and foreign policy is presented for your attention. I would hope that this book will help to broaden peoples ideas about the Soviet Union, about its life today and our plans for the future. Many of the tasks set by the generation of Soviet people who in 1917 carried out the Great October Revolution and in 1922 created the USSR were already carried out long ago. Thus the country was transformed into a powerful industrial state. Since the start of the 1930's there has been no unemployment in our country. Each citizen has free access to education and medical treatment. Real incomes of the population are increasing constantly, and socialist democracy is constantly being perfected. We have political and social stability that engenders confidence in the future in Soviet people.

All these are great achievements of the socialist social system for which the Soviet people are justifiably proud. The Communist Party, faithful to Vladimir Ilich Lenin's behests, is constantly concerned with the continued movement forward of our society and precisely this is the significance of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and its latest Central Committee plenums.

It is obvious to any right-thinking person that in order for our society to develop successfully it is in our interest to consolidate general peace and expand mutually advantageous international cooperation. Relations with Spain and their future prospects are considered in the Soviet Union precisely as part of the scheme of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Such a policy is being built on a long-term basis and is consolidated in the Soviet program of peace for the 1980's. In short, we are in favor of developing Soviet-Spanish relations in the spirit of peace and mutual trust, and we think this responds to the national interests of our peoples and the interests of security in Europe and the world.

Soviet people nurture the best feelings towards the Spanish people. Although the Soviet and Spanish peoples live in countries with differing political and social systems, this of course cannot and should not be a barrier between them, especially in a situation where it is essential to safeguard our common civilization from nuclear war. The Soviet Union does not encroach upon the security of a single country, in the West or East. It wants to live in peace with all, and it carries out this line consistently in the international arena. I cannot help but say that the cause of our current tension is rooted in the aspirations of the United States and the NATO countries to change the balance of forces in the world and to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union and in the widest picture to exact revenge on the forces of social and national liberation.

The deployment of American nuclear missile weapons in Europe occupies a particularly dangerous position in the actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, above all American imperialism. The implementation of these plans is making a qualitative change in the international situation. The world is entering a new and possibly the most dangerous period in postwar history.

The question of the possibility of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war is a natural one. We respond without hesitation -- yes, it is possible. However, for this it is necessary to strive honestly and sincerely to find mutually acceptable solutions to existing problems, taking into consideration reality, equality, and equal security. It is important to be fully aware of all the disastrous consequences that a nuclear war will create. The Soviet Union proceeds from the stand that a nuclear tragedy must not occur in the world.

The Soviet Union has pursued and will pursue an active foreign policy aimed at saving mankind from the threat of a nuclear war, at ending the arms race, and we resolutely state that we will not abandon this policy, which meets the fundamental interests not only of the Soviet people, but also of other peoples of the world. The businesslike and specific proposals of the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries constitute in essence a realistic program for ridding the European peoples and the whole of mankind from the threat of nuclear war, guarantee the continuation of the all-European process, the foundation for which was laid by the Helsinki agreements. The USSR's policy is one to stop the endless arms race. Putting an end to the specter of nuclear conflagration is the prime task of present-day politics and the public activity of peoples.

I wish all citizens of Spain a peaceful life, happiness and prosperity.

U.S. INCREASES PRESSURE ON NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM

LD132047 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 13 Dec 84

["Pressure Is Mounting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov:

Meetings held on Wednesday by United States Secretary of State George Shultz with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek are indicative from the viewpoint of methods with the help of which Washington is seeking to secure the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in those countries.

The head of the U.S. department supervising foreign policy matters, who arrived in Brussels today to attend the NATO Council's winter session, used the meeting for an overt pressure on Belgium and the Netherlands.

According to the Pentagon's schedule, Belgium is to accept on its territory 48 American "Tomahawks," the first batch to be delivered in March next year. The same number of cruise missiles are to be fielded in the Netherlands.

A mounting anti-nuclear movement, uniting various sections of the population both in the Netherlands and Belgium, has emerged in the way of these plans. According to public opinion polls, up to 80 percent of Belgians and even more people in the Netherlands are opposed to the stationing of American missiles. Ruling circles cannot ignore the powerful opposition to the transformation of the Netherlands and Belgium into the Pentagon's nuclear strongholds. The Dutch Government decided to postpone the beginning of the American "Tomahawk" deployment. In 1985, the government will have to decide whether American missiles will be moved to Dutch territory. Public protests undoubtedly affected the decision of the Dutch Parliament to put off the missile deployment date from 1986 to 1988.

In Belgium, the Bureau of the Christian People's Party, one of the leading forces in the government coalition, recently declared that as long as there remains a possibility to reach a positive solution to the "problem of Eurostrategic missiles through negotiations," no American missile should find its way to Belgian territory.

This is what irritates Washington which resorts to direct political pressure on the Netherlands and Belgium. Casting aside any diplomatic cover, Shultz demanded during his talks with the Belgian prime minister and the Dutch foreign minister that no postponement of the American nuclear missile deployment be allowed, and that the NATO schedule be upheld. The U.S. secretary of state tried to portray the situation in the way that the "wavering" of Belgium and the Netherlands on the issue of the cruise deployment "reduces the chances" of success at the forthcoming Soviet-American talks.

It is perfectly obvious, however, that Washington's course towards increasing the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe cannot facilitate the establishment of an atmosphere that would favour a constructive dialogue.

FRG FORUM REFLECTS W. EUROPE'S 'STAR WARS' FEARS

PM131721 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Source of Concern"]

[Text] Hamburg/Moscow -- The political and public debates in the United States in connection with the Washington administration's intentions to embark on the development of space military systems are being followed attentively in West European capitals. The author of these notes has just been in the FRG and spoke with various representatives of West German scientific and other circles about the plans of this kind. Despite certain leading bourgeois FRG press organs' assertions about that country's "interest" in participating with the United States in military space "research," my conversations with West German representatives, including some with pro-NATO sympathies, testify to their lack of enthusiasm for these American plans.

This fact is acknowledged by the American press. NEW YORK TIMES observer Robert (Kleyman), who is currently in London, writes in a dispatch just published in that newspaper that U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who is flying out on a tour of West European capitals with the intention of holding consultations with U.S. allies on space weapons, has no chance of getting them to approve Washington's schemes. On the contrary, Washington's space projects are even causing serious alarm in West European government circles, despite all manner of placatory speeches by high-ranking U.S. figures attempting to assure them that West Europe could gain something as a result.

But how in fact can the United States' partners be calm about this! Over the ocean, too, the wave of concerned and indignant voices of prominent political and other figures pointing up the perniciousness of such plans, primarily for the vital interests of the United States itself, is not abating but growing.

An article on this question by former U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara and three other figures of the same caliber -- George Kennan, Gerard Smith, and McGeorge Bundy -- in a recent edition of the foreign policy quarterly FOREIGN AFFAIRS received broad publicity in West Europe, as in the United States itself. The authors cite convincing arguments against the United States embarking on such a project. They rightly point to the extremely negative consequences of such Pentagon intentions from the viewpoint of the prospects of accords on a range of questions placed by life at the forefront of international politics.

The remarks of the article's authors were cited in the speeches of participants in the international conference "Christians and Marxists: Dialogue About Peace" which has just ended in Hamburg. It is typical that not one of its participants supported the so-called "star wars" program of the U.S. Administration. Prominent FRG academic Count Baudissin spoke about the urgent need for all interested parties to seek solutions to urgent international problems. Another academic, Professor Alan Weiss from Canada, pointed with facts at his fingertips to the strictly defensive nature of the steps taken by the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries in the face of the war preparations of the United States and its NATO allies.

A pretty sharp debate developed on this question. Certain Western participants in the forum attempted to make a distorted interpretation of Soviet foreign policy's objectives and motives. However they found themselves in a difficult situation when reminded about the Warsaw Pact countries' practical and businesslike initiatives dictated by concern for improving the situation in Europe and the world at large.

In the course of this meeting representatives of religious and pacifist organizations operating in the West spoke from positions of sincere interest in strengthening the foundations of peace and progressing toward real disarmament. At the same time Hamburg was also the venue for the congress of the "Greens" party, whose members have won authority among their compatriots precisely as a result of their persistent actions in the antiwar field. However this is precisely the reason why the party has become a target for malicious attacks by reaction. The congress heard very forceful demands for the FRG to stop being a Pentagon bridgehead targeted against the socialist countries. Some bourgeois commentators in the FRG, indulging in wishful thinking, would like to give assurances that the antiwar movement in the FRG and other West European countries will fade away in the months ahead. How many times in the recent past have such "prophets" come to grief! This will undoubtedly also be the case in the future.

The people of goodwill marching beneath antiwar banners are not fighting an illusory, mythical threat.

The most recent example of this is a letter from a reader of the Paris-published INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE in its 10 December edition. Campbell Ballantyne from Geneva, reading in the newspaper about U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's speech in which he extolled the U.S. use of military force, notes in his letter: "It is deeply disquieting that respect for norms of international law evidently has no place in U.S. Government practice."

This is the real source of concern among broad circles of the world public. This is what is causing millions of people to join antiwar demonstrations. The waves of the antiwar movement will rise with unabating force so long as such a threat exists from militaristically inclined circles of the United States and other NATO countries.

GORBACHEV SPEECH TO PORTUGAL CP CONGRESS PUBLISHED

PM131433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Collection of Documents"]

[Text] A collection of documents entitled "The 10th Portuguese Communist Party Congress" has been published. It includes the main documents and material of the congress held in the city of Oporto 15-18 December 1983.

The collection includes the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the 10th Portuguese Communist Party Congress and the speech of M.S. Gorbachev, head of the CPSU delegation and member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The collection comes out under the imprint of the Political Literature Publishing House.

PRAVDA REPORTS TOLKUNOV SPEECH AT ATHENS FORUM

PM131600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch: "For Peace in Europe. At the International Conference in Athens"]

[Excerpts] Athens, 11 Dec -- The emissaries of more than 60 antiwar organizations from 26 European countries, the United States, and Canada have assembled in the Greek capital for an international conference entitled "For a Nuclear-Free Europe."

The conference has been addressed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. He noted that the terrible fruits of the last war are a warning to mankind on the threshold of the new year of 1985, when all peoples will celebrate the victory over Hitlerite fascism. The conference has met at a crucial moment in international development, he declared. The deployment of new American missiles in a number of West European countries and other U.S. and NATO actions have considerably intensified the threat of war. Before it is too late, he stressed, everything must be done to embark on the reduction of military confrontation and to return international relations to the channel of detente and equal cooperation. The potential exists for a change for the better. What is needed is serious and equal dialogue between states with different social systems and talks in which the sides realize the great responsibility incumbent on them and seek positive results. The Soviet Union is prepared for such talks. All its proposals on questions of ending the arms race and preventing war remain in force.

The speaker went on to note the importance of implementing the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe, which would be a major step toward completely freeing the continent from nuclear weapons. This is why we view with complete understanding the efforts of the Government and public of Greece and the other Balkan countries that are talking practical steps in the direction of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. The widespread public movement for a nuclear-free northern Europe in the Scandinavian countries is also very important.

Nowadays, the speaker continued, national security is ceasing to be a derivative of quantities of bayonets, divisions, or missile launchers. The "paradox" of the nuclear age is: either security for all, or security for none. The calculations of the U.S. circles that want to resolve this "paradox" by military-technical means are without foundation.

The struggle for peace and security in Europe, the speaker said in conclusion, is inconceivable without the active participation of millions of people of goodwill. European history has seen many "holy" alliances and unions, but for the first time in the old world a real holy alliance of peoples filled with a burning desire to prevent another military catastrophe and to ensure lasting peace has arisen. This alliance of reason and goodwill can fully count on understanding and support from the USSR.

The conference participants have begun work in commissions.

SOVIET-FRENCH TRADE, ECONOMIC TIES DISCUSSED

PM131645 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A conversation took place 5 December between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister, and M. Malvy, secretary of state for energy at the French Ministry of Industrial Redeployment and Foreign Trade. Questions of developing trade and economic ties between the two countries were discussed.

USSR-BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG TRADE TALKS HELD

PM131551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Antonov report "In Mutual Interests"]

[Text] Brussels -- At the beginning of December, the 11th session of the Mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union [BLEU] met in the Belgian capital and in Luxembourg.

The session participants discussed questions of the state and development prospects of USSR-BLEU trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and also business relations between the USSR and Luxembourg. During the sittings it was noted that USSR-BLEU trade and economic relations are developing favorably. Over the years of the existence of the mixed commission the volume of reciprocal trade has increased almost 11-fold, exceeding R1.6 billion in 1983.

The session participants emphasized that the further development of cooperation between the USSR and the BLEU is dictated by the interests of the participating states and the interests of the preservation and strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

EGYPT PROTESTS U.S. 'SPACE ESPIONAGE' FOR ISRAEL

PM131301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Spying From Space"]

[Text] Cairo, 9 Dec -- As the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHALI has reported, a radio-electronic monitoring station south of Cairo has intercepted a series of transmissions from a U.S. satellite to Israel. The transmissions contain photographs of a number of regions of Egypt and Syria where defense installations and military units are located. The paper writes that Egypt has made a sharp protest to Washington in this connection.

However, observers note, despite this revelation U.S. space espionage for Israel's benefit will not, of course, cease. On the contrary, it will grow because, according to U.S. press reports, the United States has decided to put one of its own satellites completely at Tel Aviv's disposal in the near future. This satellite will gather intelligence data about Arab countries.

The organization of joint espionage from space is a new step in strengthening the U.S.-Israeli anti-Arab "strategic alliance." This step also attests that Washington's sham "concern" about lessening tension in the Near East and the pseudopeace-loving phrases of the "Reagan plan" with which they are again attempting to deceive the Arabs conceal an unchanging U.S. gamble on Israel's aggressive force, the securing of its military superiority in the region, and the establishment of U.S.-Israeli diktat there.

SOVIET NAVY COMMANDER GORSHKOV VISITS ALGERIA

Departs Moscow

PM131629 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow for an official visit to Algeria on 10 December.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, was seen off at the airport by Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy; Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, chief of the Navy Main Staff; and other admirals and officers.

The party seeing Gorshkov off included Abdelmajid Allahoum, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, and (A. Bakhlul), defense attache at the Algerian Embassy in the USSR.

Arrives in Algeria

LD101547 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Algeria December 12 TASS -- A Soviet military delegation headed by the member of the CPSU Central Committee, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy, USSR deputy minister of defense, Admiral of the Fleet of the USSR Sergey Gorshkov arrived here today for an official visit.

At the Houri Boumediene Airport the delegation was met by the commander of the Navy of Algeria Lieutenant Colonel A. Cherif and prominent military leaders of the National People's Army of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

On the same day talks were started between the Soviet delegation and the political and military leaders of Algeria. The sides are discussing questions of mutual interest.

The head of the Soviet delegation laid a wreath at the monument of heroes who had perished in the struggle of the Algerian people for independence.

TIMOSHKIN ASSESSES U.S.-ISRAELI NAVAL EXERCISES

LD131935 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Dec 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Alkesandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Joint American-Israeli naval exercises continued for the third day in the eastern Mediterranean. They fall within the context of the consolidation of the political-military strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. On the U.S. side, the nuclear aircraft carrier Eisenhower, which was at Haifa port until 10 December, the missile carrier Mississippi, which is armed with nuclear weapons; and several monitoring ships are taking part. In this context, the recent report by UPI that the Eisenhower is carrying another squadron of A-6 bombers, prepared especially for dealing a blow to the so-called terrorists in Lebanon, commands attention. It is known that Tel Aviv and Washington describe the Lebanese nationalists, who are waging a brave armed struggle against the Zionist occupiers, as terrorists. What is significant is the sequence of events related to the organization of this American-Israeli military muscle flexing. On 9 December, Secretary of State Shultz said to American Zionists that the United States should be ready to carry out preemptive strikes against terrorists in the Middle East even if this victimizes innocent civilians. The following day, the Eisenhower and its escorts, whose crews were resting in Israel, set sail. On the 11th, the joint naval exercises of the two strategic allies in piracy in the Middle East began. Thus we see that those who have been dealt blows in Lebanon and in other parts of the Arab world do not rest despite the fact that the Arabs strongly reject the policy of military intimidation and diktat pursued by the American imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

REAGAN, NIGER PRESIDENT DISAGREE ON RSA POLICY

LD120745 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 12 TASS -- President Reagan and the president of the Supreme Military Council of Niger, Seyni Kountche, who is staying here on an official visit, have held talks in the White House.

The situation in the south of Africa was among the main topics on the agenda and, according to informed observers, the sides failed to reconcile the substantial differences marking their positions on the issue. That was in effect admitted by President Reagan himself, who said after the talks that Kountche and himself had agreed to differ in opinions.

The Nigerian president, [as received] it follows from remarks by a highly-placed administration official, made it clear to the White House chief that he disagreed with the Washington administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African apartheid regime. He also urged an early granting of independence to Namibia, which, as is known, is something the United States is trying to prevent by all means.

USSR GREETES MAURITANIAN LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

PM141048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On the National Holiday"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of Mauritania, a telegram conveying to him and the friendly Mauritanian people congratulations and good wishes on the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of independence -- the country's national holiday. The telegram expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mauritania will continue to develop and strengthen for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of world peace and security.

In a reply telegram sent to K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Mauritanian head of state, speaking on behalf of the Mauritanian people, the Military Committee of National Salvation, the country's government, and himself, expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and sent best wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people and the USSR Government.

PRAVDA REPORTS MILITARY COUP IN MAURITANIA

PM141107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Situation in Mauritania"]

[Text] Dakar, 14 Dec -- According to reports from the capital of Mauritania, where a military coup was staged yesterday, a curfew is in operation throughout the country's territory, airports are closed to international flights, and telephone communications have been cut. At the same time, the situation is calm and business activities continue in the city.

An official communique broadcast by Nouakchott radio says that the armed forces have replaced the leadership of the country's ruling Military Committee of National Salvation "proceeding from the highest interests of the state and the Mauritanian people." According to the communique, this was "necessary to restore respect for state institutions and to attain the aims of the movement of 10 July 1978," which is when the military first came to power. Their proclaimed aim in 1978 was to "save the country from ruin and disintegration and preserve national unity." The aim of the current changes, the communique states, is "to prevent the buildup of personal power to the detriment of public interests, and to honor the pledges given by the Military Council of National Salvation to the people."

DELEGATION FROM RWANDA CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

PM140923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation from Rwanda"]

[Text] A delegation from Rwanda's ruling party -- the National Revolutionary Movement for Development -- headed by C. Habarushaka, Prefect of Kigali and member of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development Central Committee, has been in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

The guests studied the experience of party and state building in the USSR, the activity of Soviet public organizations, and the Soviet people's successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

Rwanda's representatives visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

SOMALIA'S 'DEPLORABLE' PLIGHT DISCUSSED

EA131218 Moscow International Service in Somali 1600 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary from the "Africa as We See it" program]

[Text] Not long ago news agencies reported intensive fighting between government and opposition forces in the northwest region of Somalia. The attack launched by the revolutionary forces in that region completely severed it from the rest of the country.

Fighting against the Somali regime continues to spread, which is a clear indication of the prolonged crisis facing the regime, the USSR newspaper PRAVDA says.

The tension prevailing inside the country continues to increase. The economy of the country faces great difficulties. The general public cannot get basic commodities such as rations and other things that they badly need. The overall agricultural situation in Somalia is deplorable.

The prolonged drought, which has greatly affected many parts of Africa, has not spared Somalia and has hit almost all regions of the country, reducing food reserves to practically zero.

Hundreds of thousands of the Somali masses are facing total starvation. The government has no means to find food for its starving people. There is no international relief aid coming forth for the starving Somalis in the towns and rural areas of Somalia.

At the same time, the Somali Government spends colossal amounts of money stockpiling military hardware despite the country's poverty. The increasing expenditure on armaments. is in line with the Somali leadership's policy of a greater Somalia, of plotting to slice off bits of its neighbors' territory.

The expansionist and chauvinistic policy pursued by the Somali leaders has diverted them from the progressive policies they pursued in earlier days and has since turned them to the pursuit of reactionary internal and external policies.

A clear indication of this is the immediate alliance formed between the Somali leaders and some NATO member-states, particularly the Americans and reactionary Arab Governments. The Pentagon has been permitted to deploy its Rapid Deployment Forces on land, air and sea bases inside Somalia.

The Somali leaders allied themselves with the imperialist forces hoping to find solutions to the difficult problems facing the country's economy. They hoped to get large sums of money from the Americans to finance the country's ailing economy and at the same time fund their ambitious expansionist, chauvinistic, and obdurate policies. But unfortunately for them, this was nothing but wishful thinking. It became clear that the American leadership was only prepared to fund military programs while the masses starved. The much publicized American aid to Somalia was nothing but a small quantity of military hardware that the starving masses of Somalia do not need.

While replying to questions from [name of newspaper indistinct] journal, the Somali president, Mohamed Siad Barre, recently admitted that the majority of the Somali masses are facing near starvation. He also admitted that there is a very great difference between what the Americans claim to stand for and what they practice.

The political alliance between Somalia and the imperialist government opened the door for direct Western interference in the economic sector of the country. The activities of the multinational companies continue to increase inside Somalia. These multinationals continue to take over national agencies that were in the hands of the government. These multinationals have increased the price of basic commodities in pursuit of greater profit margins. For example, the multinationals have forced the Government of Somalia to devalue the Somali shilling by 25 percent and at the same time reduce state expenditure on social infrastructure.

All of this is due to the country's ailing economy and decline in total economic growth. The result is that some basic commodities have become unavailable and therefore tension increases inside the country.

For that reason, the general public uprising continues to grow. The uprising has increased in the northern regions of Somalia which the central government of Mogadishu has totally neglected. The uprising has been reinforced by units of the Somali Armed Forces stationed in those regions.

There is great revolutionary activity going on in the whole of the northern regions of Somalia. The government is handling the uprising with the iron hand of massacre and oppression; but repression is not the answer to the plight of misery facing the innocent and defenseless masses.

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA AMBASSADOR LEAVES MOSCOW

PM131557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ambassador Leaves"]

[Text] Diao Kante, ambassador of the Guinean Republic to the USSR, left Moscow on 8 December.

LATEST NICARAGUAN-U.S. TALKS IN MEXICO NOTED

PM131506 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ninth Meeting"]

[Text] Managua, 11 Dec -- According to the NUEVA NICARAGUA agency, the ninth Nicaraguan-American meeting is taking place in the Mexican city of Manzanillo. As Daniel Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who was recently elected president of the country, stated in a conversation with journalists, Nicaragua is firmly adhering to its position during this meeting. It is advocating a political and peaceful solution of the problems existing between the two countries.

The previous Nicaraguan-American meetings produced no real positive results because of the obstructionist position of the Washington administration, which is conducting an undeclared war against the Sandinist revolution.

Even now, the Reagan administration is continuing to exert crude military pressure on Nicaragua in an attempt to undermine the process of revolutionary transformations in the country.

PRAVDA REPORTS CASTRO SPEECH TO STUDENT CONGRESS

PM140925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "F. Castro's Speech"]

[Text] Havana, 10 Dec -- Fidel Castro, secretary general of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and chairman of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, speaking at the closing of the sixth congress of the Federation of Secondary School Students, dwelt in detail on the international and domestic situation and the problems of the struggle for peace. He noted the readiness of the country's young people to defend the ideals of the revolution. Our revolution, the Cuban leader said, has never pursued an irresponsible, adventurist policy. We are not militarists. Our party and government have done and will do everything in their power to ensure that the young people of Cuba do not have to shed their blood. We will do everything to defend peace and the policy of detente in our region and in the world as a whole, since the most important avenue of our policy is the struggle for peace, which is the main aspiration of our people and of all mankind.

However, F. Castro stressed, peace is won not by weakness, but by firmness, boldness, and determination on the part of the peoples. This has been characteristic of our revolution throughout its 25 years, in the course of which it has been able to stand firm in the most difficult conditions, developing in the shadow of the biggest imperialist power. We do not want the blood of the Cuban and American peoples to flow as a result of an imperialist adventure on our soil. Therefore, we keep a careful eye on what the leaders of that power are doing, what steps they take, and whether they seek to pursue a policy of respect for our country or intend to follow an aggressive course.

In recent months, the speaker pointed out, there have been certain contacts to normalize emigration relations between the two countries, in the course of which each side defends its own interests. If these contacts yield results, this will undoubtedly indicate that the problems existing between us can be resolved through talks. However, when dealing with us, nothing can be resolved through force.

I believe that the majority of the world's peoples and state leaders are now waiting to see what course the present U.S. Administration will take, after the President's reelection. We do not believe the American people want war. It is quite obvious that the vast majority of them reject the idea of any war, above all a world war. Scientists from various countries are trying to predict what nuclear war would mean for the world. They all reach the same conclusion: Nuclear war is the end of life.

Biological, ecological, genetic, and other changes will make mankind's continued existence simply impossible. That is why a colossal responsibility to mankind and civilization rests on the shoulders of the people who have the potential to start a thermonuclear war.

Socialism does not want war, F. Castro stressed. The arms race is developed by imperialism, not socialism. The idea of the arms trade is absolutely unacceptable to the very nature, concepts, philosophy, and requirements of the socialist society. For our fraternal countries, arming is a lamentable necessity, to which, however, they resort without hesitation, having no alternative.

The main danger of nuclear war, F. Castro stated, emanates first and foremost from the United States. Its desire for military superiority, the creation of space weapons as a supposedly invulnerable protective shield; all this is science fiction, aimed at stepping up the arms race and leading to the intensification of the danger of war. But the U.S. people, and we know this, do not want war. In some instances they can be deceived by means of the mass media and certain prejudices, fabrications, and lies. The United States tried to represent the American troops' invasion of Grenada, one of the world's smallest countries, with a population of only 120,000, as a feat, a great victory, evidence of its own greatness. All these things were manipulations by the organs of mass information, which partially achieved their goal in relation to U.S. public opinion. Nonetheless, the Cuban leader pointed out, they did not succeed in imposing a militarist spirit on the American people. Despite all these manipulations, the Americans, including tens of millions who voted for Reagan in the recent election, do not want world war. Short-term economic factors influenced these people. The U.S. people have never known war, except for a civil war 120 years ago. They did not experience the devastation of World Wars I and II, which is very well known to the Soviet people. The Soviet people know what war is. They have lived through a whole series of wars and interventions, which left much destruction and many human victims, especially the fascist invasion, which cost the Soviet people 20 million lives and thousands of ruined cities. The Soviet people know very well what war is.

All the same, in spite of everything, the American people do not want war, they are clever enough to understand what war means. They are not only against world war, nobody wants that, they are also against local wars. The U.S. people do not want an invasion of Nicaragua, and they come out against it in Congress, and so the lower chamber of Congress comes out against giving aid to gangs of mercenaries. American public opinion condemns military adventures in Central America, and the U.S. Administration was unable to achieve its aims in that respect. American public opinion comes out against war with Cuba.

Attempts to change these attitudes have had no results, F. Castro went on, and people in the United States realize that an adventure in Central America will be no picnic. It will cost tremendous human sacrifices and have a negative effect on the country's prestige. The U.S. public realize that this would be an act of genocide that could not be justified. With respect to our country, it would be a still more serious matter, and would have unforeseen consequences. It is very important to remember this, since in some cases U.S. leaders can forget what the world thinks and what the American people themselves think.

When the war in Vietnam that cost so many lives began, not much significance was attached to it at first. But world public opinion drew attention to it. Years were to pass before the Western mass media started talking about the horrors and cruelties of that war. Then the American public developed a firm antiwar stance, supported by the majority, and that played a decisive role in determining its outcome.

We must bear all these factors in mind. I believe that country's leaders should also bear them in mind. The American economy itself needs detente, rather than an exacerbation of the international situation.

All the international public are very attentively following events and the symptoms that could predict their subsequent development. Positive symptoms are assessed favorably.

F. Castro then touched on the meeting planned for next month between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. This is indisputably a positive sign, the speaker said. However, it does not give anyone the right to entertain illusions. It is necessary to observe and analyze. I believe our people now have a higher level of knowledge about questions of international politics than ever before.

The coming months will be decisive, F. Castro noted, and the year 1985 will be a year of vital importance. We must assess how all these factors fit together and what results they will lead to in the cause of preserving peace. Whether our region has a hope of preserving peace and how the international situation in general will develop in the coming period are extremely important questions.

All the peoples know, he went on, that in a situation of tension and the arms race there is not the slightest possibility of resolving the problem of the foreign debt, which is \$350 billion for the Latin American states and is still higher for the other countries of the world. The foreign debt has hitherto increased in parallel with military spending, but today military spending is increasing at a preferential rate. Recent calculations show that it is on the order of a trillion dollars. This problem is of concern to all the countries trapped in this situation, regardless of their ideology. We see this in the Nonaligned Movement, which includes states with left, center, and right governments, but which face the same problems: unequal trade exchange, a huge foreign debt, economic laggardness. They have not the slightest hope that funds will appear to solve their problems.

We must be ready for anything -- peace or war, F. Castro stated; our people's efforts, their staunchness, restraint, courage, organization, and revolutionary and patriotic enthusiasm increase the possibility of preserving peace, whatever policy the United States may pursue. In the last 4 years Cuba's people have become stronger. Threats against them have only increased their strength. These threats have reinforced their ideas and deepened their revolutionary concepts and criteria for defense. In recent decades we have acquired excellent experience, which has enabled us to develop our defense potential, based on the participation of all the people in defense, and has made us stronger than ever before. These efforts must not be stopped.

Of course we want peace, not war. This is the elementary duty of every revolutionary, every Marxist-Leninist, and above all of every party in power and every government. It is very important for every citizen, every mother, every father, brother, son -- everyone to know what the viewpoints are, in this respect, of the revolutionary government, with its characteristic restraint and composure, because the party and government are responsible for the life and destiny of all the people. This makes it incumbent on us to be prudent and strong, and so we are.

Even in a period of international detente we must not forget defense, we must not forget vigilance, the Cuban leader stressed. This reality that arises from our geographical location and the difference between our system and that of our stronger neighbor obliges us always to devote the greatest attention to defense. It is very important for us to be on the alert, to be strong, even if a time of international or regional detente comes, because in a time of international detente there might not be regional detente, although, of course, international detente accords with the interests of all countries. It would promote the development of events in no way connected with aggression and war.

F. Castro noted the great significance of the questions of study, sport, and the activity of production training teams, and other topics which were discussed at the congress.

In 25 years Cuba has achieved great successes in creating sports training centers, for instance. The country now has 11 sports schools, where 13,000 people study, as well as 140 preparatory sports schools with 22,000 students. Some 17,900 physical culture teachers have already received diplomas. F. Castro welcomed the idea of turning all boarding schools into full secondary schools where the students would receive all the necessary preparation for entry into higher education institutions. Our task, he said, is to double the number of people studying in schools of that type.

Touching on certain future tasks for the Federation of Secondary School Students, F. Castro stated that it is an object of pride for the Cuban people and an example for all the world that the students from the country's secondary educational institutions who have assembled for their congress are discussing such important questions. Only with a profound, just revolution such as ours, he noted, is it possible for the masses to consider the motherland's interests entirely their own.

The Cuban leader noted the country's successes in the sphere of education. Last year alone more than 230,000 sixth grade graduates and around 170,000 ninth grade graduates had the opportunity to continue their education. He called on the country's press to propagandize more widely the progress and results of the congress, so that all the country's students and their families have the opportunity to study them. F. Castro called on the congress delegates to step up the struggle against shortcomings and achieve new successes in improving the quality of education.

The speaker assessed highly the appeal to the members of the federation, despite their youth, to join the ranks of the territorial formations of people's militia. He noted that Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has announced that the Armed Forces are taking steps to enable young people aged 15-16 and even younger to join territorial formations of people's militia.

Contrary to the illusions of imperialist circles, F. Castro went on, socialism's development will continue successfully. We can say just what we will have at our disposal in the year 2000, while the capitalist countries do not even know what will happen to them in 1985. The capitalists, he noted, try to convince the developing countries that the only solution for them is to bring in the transnational corporations, but we say that socialism is the solution. We know that socialism has immeasurably greater potential than capitalism.

Any developing country needs very substantial resources and investments. Fortunately Cuba has credits from the socialist community countries. We can count on that international cooperation, but we should use it for the purposes of development, not consumption. We cannot allow ourselves to live by preaching the philosophy of consumption. The task for Cuban young people is to develop and be physically strong and, most important, prepared for the future. They must arm themselves not only with rifles, but with ideas, a clear revolutionary concept of the future.

The future is being built for you, F. Castro said in conclusion, addressing the congress delegates. Your task is to be worthy of that future, worthy of the revolutionary ideas. F. Castro called on the young people of the island of freedom to be ready to defend the motherland, to work selflessly to strengthen its economic, scientific, and technical base, and to do everything possible to extend and deepen their knowledge. We were born to conquer, not be conquered, he stressed.

CPSU GREETES JAMAICAN WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS

PM131041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Third Congress of the Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ]

Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee sends warm fraternal greetings and best wishes to the delegates to the Third WPJ Congress and to all Jamaican Communists.

Soviet Communists see your party as a staunch and courageous fighter for its people's democratic rights and vital interests, for its motherland's genuine independence and economic autonomy, and for the democratic, progressive path of its social development. Through selfless and disinterested struggle you have won the recognition and respect of your own people and other countries' working people.

At an alarming and dangerous time for all mankind your party is dealing a resolute rebuff to imperialism's aggressive policy and to its encroachments on the peoples' right to determine for themselves their way of life and their political system.

Together with other progressive and patriotic forces you are struggling persistently for international security and peace, against the policy of diktat by American imperialism in Central America and the Caribbean, and to turn this region into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Soviet Communists value highly the fraternal relations with the WPJ, your internationalism, and your concern for the cohesion of the international communist movement.

We wish you success in the struggle for the interests of the working class and all working people of your country, for Jamaica's democratic and progressive development, and for the high ideals of socialism and peace.

Long live the WPJ! Long live the friendship between the Jamaican and Soviet peoples! Long live Marxism-Leninism!

CPSU Central Committee.

BRUTENTS, CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVE IN VENEZUELA

LD131421 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0912 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Caracas, 13 Dec (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation led by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department at the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela. The delegation was met at the capital's airport by Venezuelan Communist Party leaders.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM131703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Assert the Ideals of Communism"]

[Text] Some 18 months have elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which was a major event in the ideological and political life of the country. Advancing ideological work to the fore and asserting a broad social view of ideology as a sphere of thought, action, and education, the plenum elaborated an innovatory, long-term concept of this work under the conditions of developed socialism and defined it as the vital cause of the whole party.

The All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference "The Improvement of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum Decisions," held in Moscow 10-11 December, was an important stage on the path of realizing the party's guidelines on questions of communist education.

"It is the primary duty of ideological cadres and the whole party aktiv," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out in his greetings to the conference participants, "to understand in depth the political meaning of the comprehensively considered and realistic strategy elaborated by the party for improving developed socialism and to know how to closely tie it in with the practice of propaganda and educational work."

The conference participants thoroughly analyzed and generalized the accumulated experience and discussed in a businesslike manner the problems on which it is necessary to focus attention in order to make full use of the active, transforming strength of our ideology in the communist education of the masses and in resolving large-scale socio-economic tasks.

The ideas of the CPSU Central Committee's June Plenum and subsequent plenums are being materialized today in practical deeds, in positive changes in the country's national economy, the enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being, and the growth in their political and labor activeness. The struggle mounted by the party to assert order, organization, and discipline everywhere and to enhance the exactingness and responsibility of cadres meets with universal approval. There has been a substantial reorganization of the system of party education and mass political and economic studies. The daily ideological and educational work of party organization is yielding greater results.

At the same time, much still has to be done to ensure that ideological work meets the highest demands of the times in terms of its ideological and theoretical substance and the forms and methods of its influence, and that it is always close and intelligible to people. Our society, it was pointed out at the conference, is faced with qualitatively new tasks demanding the mobilization of the people's entire creative potential. It is particularly important today that the shift that has become apparent in the public consciousness toward problems of all-around production intensification and of accelerating scientific and technical progress and making better use of labor and material resources be reliably consolidated and developed in the work of every working person and collective.

This means that the tremendous ideological and organizing potential of party propaganda must be concentrated on key directions of the party's socio-economic policy. It is necessary to support the initiatives of progressive workers still more purposefully and actively, to go after laggards, and to place the fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges under unremitting control.

The economy and ideology are inseparable. Facts cited at the conference convince us again and again that real, lasting success is achieved, above all, where the unity of political educational, organizational, and economic work has been ensured. In the matter of education, it is necessary to all the more vigorously eradicate formalism and routine, red tape and verbiage, and inertia of thinking, which inevitably give rise to inertia in practical affairs as well.

Concern for the people's good and for the realization of the principles of social justice is the highest meaning of the party's activity. Production, daily life, leisure, distributive relations -- unremitting attention to social questions, whatever aspects of life they may concern, must be the law for all state, economic, and public organizations and central and local organs. The theme of the further development of socialist democracy, a theme widely reflected at the conference, assumes special topicality in the light of the preparations that have begun for the elections to union republic Supreme Soviets and local organs of people's power.

Realism, veracity and businesslike efficiency, sensitivity toward new things, broad reliance on science, and knowledge of and regard for people's interests and needs have been and still are inalienable features of the Leninist work style and of party leadership of all spheres of social life. It is on precisely this basis that it is necessary to propagandize our ideals, the historic gains of real socialism, and the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and to mold in the Soviet people's consciousness high ideological conviction, moral fortitude, and patriotic and internationalist feelings. At the same time, it is important not to sidestep acute problems, to convincingly explain the difficulties that exist and the real contradictions in the life of society, and to show the party's work in overcoming them. The creative, assertive spirit of our propaganda and counterpropaganda, its boldness and persistence, and its intransigence toward ideology and morality that are alien to us are the guarantee of success in repulsing any "psychological" attacks by the class enemy and its attempts to slander socialism and retard our forward movement.

Large-scale tasks await us. Immediate [neposredstvennyy] preparations have begun for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will open up historic new horizons before the land of the soviets. The movement for a fitting greetings for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the successful fulfillment of the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan is developing increasingly widely. For Communists and for all fighters on the ideological front, there is no loftier duty than that of asserting Leninist ideals by word and deed, tirelessly strengthening the unity of the party and the people, and channeling the tremendous creative forces enshrined in the awareness and the ideological conviction of the masses into the further growth of the motherland's political, economic, and defense might.

MOSCOW CPSU OBKOM VIEWS PARTY CONTROL TASKS

PM131215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Attention to Laggard Sectors"]

[Text] A conference held at Moscow's CPSU Obkom 12 December was devoted to party control work and tasks within the Moscow party organization in further consolidating party and state discipline and stepping up the struggle against violations of communist morality and to an exchange of accumulated experience. Participating in it were CPSU gorkom and raykom first secretaries, secretaries of party committees with the rights of raykoms, chairmen of party commissions under party gorkoms and raykoms, and senior officials of law enforcement organs.

The report was delivered by V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom.

It was pointed out at the conference that party commissions still do not make full use of the great preventive potential of party control, that more talks should be held with Communists whose work style and behavior reveal certain omissions, deviations, and violations, and that certain primary party organizations and CPSU gorkoms and raykoms do not wage a proper struggle against the padding of data and the squandering of material and monetary assets or make a sharp political assessment of these phenomena.

The conference was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET ELECTIONS SET FOR 24 FEB

AU121147 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 9 Dec 84 p 1

["A Decree by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] In conformity with Article 79 of the Ukrainian SSR Constitution (Fundamental Law), Article 13 of the Ukrainian SSR Law on Elections to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, and Article 13 of the Ukrainian SSR Law on Elections to the Local Soviets of People's Deputies in the Ukrainian SSR, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees to fix the elections to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation and to the local soviets of people's deputies in the Ukrainian SSR of the 19th convocation for Sunday, 24 February 1985.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, deputy chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 5 December 1984

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS SESSION

GF131432 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The workers in Azerbaijan have been achieving great success in the industrial, agricultural, scientific, and cultural fields in 1984. Meanwhile, important measures are being contemplated for 1985 with a view to further strengthening the economy. Many achievements have been attained in further upgrading the material and cultural levels of the people. The matters discussed in the 10th session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet dealt with all these considerations.

Matters related to the state plan for the economic and social development of Azerbaijan in 1985, the results of the efforts to realize the 1984 state plan for Azerbaijan SSR's economic and social development, the 1985 state budget, and the realization of the 1983 state budget were included in the agenda of the Supreme Soviet meeting. The deputies, the heads of various administrations and organizations invited to the convocation, and foreign guests welcomed Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Kurban Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; and other party, soviet, and trade union leaders with applause.

Deputy Suleyman Rustam-Zade, the chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, a people's poet of the republic and a hero of socialist labor, opened the meeting. The deputies unanimously approved the meeting's agenda.

Deputy Ayaz Mutalibov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Azerbaijan SSR, read a report to the meeting on the 1985 state plan for the economic and social development of Azerbaijan and on the effort made to realize the 1984 state plan for the economic and social development of Azerbaijan. He said the following:

[Begin Mutalibov recording] The meeting of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet is taking place during a symbolic period when the Soviet people are actively preparing to hold the 27th CPSU Congress and mark the 40th anniversary of our people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. We are all greatly inspired by the tremendous political developments: the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, and the 2d session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th Convocation.

The profound address by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the plenum and the Politburo meeting made a comparative assessment of the work carried out, noted the positive progress achieved in the economic domain during the past 2 years, and established the tasks for concluding the 11th 5-Year Plan in the way it should be concluded. The decisions of the plenum, the materials of the CPSU Central Committee session, and the recommendations and conclusions contained in the addresses of Comrade Chernenko have been received in our republic with high spirit and regarded as the basis for the organizational, political, and mass activities of all party, state, and economic organs and labor collectives. [end recording]

Later, Ayaz Mutalibov extensively discussed the efforts to realize the 1984 state plan for the economic and social development of Azerbaijan and the tasks related to next year's socioeconomic development. He pointed out that the republic's industry and agriculture were being developed at a fast pace during the current year, just as in previous years. During the current year, the agricultural workers have been consistently putting the measures into effect contained in the Food Program. They have been growing abundant quantities of crops and fulfilling the tasks related to the sale of agricultural products to the state ahead of time.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the volume of general produce in the agricultural field will amount to approximately R3 billion. The yields of cotton, vegetables, and livestock products have greatly increased.

Ayaz Mutalibov stressed that the biweekly wages of the workers and civil servants will increase by 1.9 percent in 1985 and the incomes of kolkhoz workers will be raised as well. The [word indistinct] indicator of the people's standard of living, that is to say, the income per capita, will increase by 3.7 percent. This will total 13.9 percent since the beginning of the 5-year plan period. Ayaz Mutalibov said the following:

[Begin Mutalibov recording] In addition to constructing dwellings and other social and cultural installations in 1985 in accordance with the electorate's demand, the laying of (?the second water pipeline along the Yevlak-Balakhany railway line), the building of a bridge (?close to) (Gerdap), the construction of radio and television stations in Astara and Kirovabad, and other work have been planned for next year. [end recording]

Ayaz Mutalibov later said that the macroplan for the construction of social establishments will be realized. Plans call for commissioning dwellings totaling 2.183 million square meters in 1985 -- all built with treasury funds. This is 203,000 square meters more than the current year's target, making new dwellings available for about 150,000 people containing all the amenities.

Plans also call for continuing to construct water supply installations and sewerage systems and the laying of gas supply lines.

Concluding his address, Ayaz Mutaibov expressed confidence that the republic's workers will successfully achieve the tasks established for the republic's socio-economic development in 1985.

Later, the deputies and heads of administrations and organizations attending to the session heard the report on the second item of the agenda -- the 1985 state budget and the realization of the 1983 state budget.

Bakhshali Bakhshaliyev, minister of finance of the Azerbaijan SSR, read a report on that issue. He said the following:

[Begin Bakhshaliyev recording] The plenum held by the CPSU Central Committee, the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, and Comrade Cherenenko's address pertain to the primary issues of enhancing the welfare of the Soviet people and consolidating our homeland's economic and defensive might. The most topical problems in economic and social construction have been subjected to deep, multifaceted examination and the exact methods of achieving new peaks in communist construction established. The party line aimed at spurring the current pace of economic development, mobilizing all resources and opportunities, and managing the economy in a productive but even-handed way is totally supported and wholeheartedly approved of by all the Soviet people. [end recording]

Later, Bakhshali Bakhshaliyev briefed the deputies on the 1985 state budget and the realization of the 1983 budget. The allocated funds will create every opportunity for further developing the industrial and agricultural areas and for constructing dwellings and other social and cultural establishments. He said the following:

[Begin Bakhshaliyev recording] The achievements in economic construction and the increase in the national income have allowed the further upgrading of the welfare of the republic's workers and the realization of the party's social program. The appearance of the republic's cities and towns is changing. Many dwellings, schools, pre-school establishments, [word indistinct] museums, chess clubs, and other sociocultural institutions have been set up.

The wages of workers, civil servants, and kolkhoz workers have increased, services to the people have improved, and tens of thousands of families have moved into new homes. The loans the people are drawing from social [word indistinct] funds are increasing annually. These totaled R330 per person in 1984 and, compared with 1980, have increased by 11.8 percent. [end recording]

The deputies began a debate on the two items. In this afternoon's session, the deputies adopted decisions on the 1985 state plan for the economic and social development of Azerbaijan, the realization of the 1984 state plan for the economic and social development of Azerbaijan, the 1985 state budget, and the report on the realization of the 1983 state budget. They also heard additional reports by various deputies' commissions and speeches by the deputies on the reports.

The 10th session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation will continue tomorrow morning.

Session Ends

GF131914 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Dear listeners, as we have already reported, the 10th session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation met yesterday. The session continued its work today.

Yesterday, the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet session unanimously approved the laws on the state plan for the economic and social development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1985 and the 1985 state budget. The evening session continued hearing the debate on the reports and additional reports on the state plan for the economic and social development of Azerbaijan in 1985, the fulfillment of the 1984 state plan for the economic and social development of the republic, the 1985 state budget, and the realization of the republic's 1983 budget. Those who addressed the session on the reports and during the debate spoke about the great achievements attained by our republic in economic and social development as well as establishing the tasks for 1985.

The session noted that great attention has been focused on the development of the industrial and agro-industrial fields as a whole. Measures are under consideration for next year. The volume of industrial production will increase by 4.4 percent. Plans have been made for developing areas in the production of consumer goods. In the industrial field, the plan stipulates the development of power generation, nonferrous ore smelting machinery production, ore extraction, and the chemical and petrochemical industry.

In their addresses, the deputies stressed that one of the main tasks for realizing the Food Program is to secure the successful development of agricultural production and the agro-industrial complex as a whole. The (?provisions) for the development of the agro-industrial complex in 1985 have been drawn up on the basis of the May and November 1982 CPSU Plenums and the Food Program. Plans have been made for developing cattle-breeding, improving land, and broadening agrotechnical work. The allocation of R287 million has been contemplated for land improvement work.

Developing and upgrading social productivity on a wide scale is in complete harmony with the lofty objectives of our party and government. This constitutes the main basis for unconditionally upgrading the welfare of the people and meeting their moral and material needs. The high rate of economic development creates an opportunity for considering the further upgrading of the welfare of the workers.

As established by the session, the real income per capita in 1985 will increase by 4 percent. A total of 2.180 million square meters of dwellings built with treasury funds will be commissioned.

The successful development of the industrial and agricultural fields in Azerbaijan is favorably contributing toward a change in the appearance of the republic's cities and rayons and towns and villages. The workers of all the cities and rayons have made valuable contributions to the achievements attained. Here is what Deputy (?Zulfi) Gadzhiyev, chairman of the Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers, said during the session.

[Begin Gadzhiyev recording] The workers of the Nakhichevan ASSR have a share in the worthy achievements the workers of Azerbaijan SSR have attained. By fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and those of the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress, the workers of the Nakhichevan ASSR have attained worthy results in all economic domains in 1984.

The past days and the jubilee celebrations held in our autonomous republic created an opportunity to look back to the achievements of the Nakhichevan workers during the past 60 years. [sentence indistinct] They inspired all workers to work more actively for a more (?prosperous) life in the Nakhichevan ASSR.

The self-sacrificing industrial workers in our autonomous republic fulfilled the 1984 11-month plan for the sale of products to the state well ahead of schedule. Meanwhile, major results have been achieved in the agricultural domain, which holds an important place in our republic's economic field. The plans and socialist obligations for the sale of grain cereals, grapes, cocoons, fruits, vegetables, and market-garden products have been overfulfilled. For the first time in its history, the autonomous republic has sold 147,000 tons of grapes and 117 tons of cocoons to the state. Today, our republic looks like a newly constructed site. During the past 11 months, the plan for the allocation of funds to the construction field has been adequately pursued. Compared with the same period last year, the utilization of [words indistinct] increased more than two times. [end recording]

The deputies who addressed the session pointed out that the gradual consolidation of our economy is further improving the material welfare of our people and increasing the income of the industrial workers and those of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Construction work is being intensified even in the remotest mountainous regions. Great importance is attached to the consolidation of the economy of each and every region. Zuhrah Mamedov, the representative of the Kubatly Electoral Okrug, said the following:

[Begin Mamedov recording] The [words indistinct] of kolkhozes and sovkhoses increased by [words indistinct] and work output by 20 percent. Meanwhile, the (?cost) of [words indistinct] has been reduced by 6 percent. The (?income) of the workers constantly increased as a result of the plans made for improving the [word indistinct] of the establishments. The biweekly wages of the kolkhoz workers increased from R93 to R150 and those of sovkhos workers from R83 to R145. The life of our people improves as their income increases and, as such, they become more and more convinced of Comrade Chernenko's statement that hard work is necessary for a better life. [end recording]

The items included on the agenda of the 10th session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation were completed during the morning meeting. The deputies debated the draft of the republic's code of administrative disciplinary procedures and acquainted themselves with the work of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Commissions prior to the 10th convocation.

The session approved the decrees of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. With this, the 10th session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation concluded its work.

All the workers of Azerbaijan wholeheartedly approve of the decisions adopted by the republic's parliament. They regard them as their active program. They fully believe that this program is aimed at the achievement of the lofty objectives of our party and at further improving the livelihood of the people. Our people are leading a (?happy) life. Their tomorrow will be more brilliant. The great economic and social measures being put into effect confirm this.

OFFICIALS ATTEND CONSUMER COOPERATIVES CONGRESS

LD131822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The 11th Congress of Consumer Cooperatives of the USSR continued work in Moscow in the Great Kremlin Palace today. Delegates and guests welcomed Comrades Kuznetsov, Kapitonov, and Ryzhkov with prolonged applause. Also in the presidium were Comrade Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Kabkov, chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, heads of ministries and departments, front-ranking people of the consumer cooperatives and agriculture.

Delegates discussed a broad circle of questions of the many-sided activity of cooperatives. Reserves were brought to light, which when brought into use will make it possible to increase the contribution of cooperative members to implementing the USSR Food Program, to more fully satisfy the requirements of the population for goods and services.

Discussion of reports by the board and the auditing commission of the Tsentsosoyuz ended today at the congress. Comrade Trunov, chairman of the Tsentsosoyuz board, spoke in conclusion.

The congress ends its work tomorrow.

Leadership Greets Congress

PM131400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the 11th Congress of USSR Consumer Cooperatives

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially congratulate you, the delegates to the 11th Consumer Cooperatives Congress, and wish you successful and fruitful work.

Consumer cooperatives, which have a membership of more than 60 million people, are a socioeconomic organization and play an important role in implementing the plans for our country's socioeconomic development. By constantly improving trade services for the population and expanding purchases of agricultural output and the production of consumer goods, they contribute to implementing the Communist Party's invariable course of enhancing the people's well-being.

Your congress is taking place on the eve of the concluding year of the 5-year plan. The implementation of the plans outlined for 1985 will ensure a new upsurge of the national economy and the strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech at the Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, the party views concern for the people and the creation of suitable conditions for their labor and daily lives and for the further blossoming of cultural life as the foundation of production successes. Guided by these instructions, cooperative organizations must direct their efforts toward more fully satisfying the rural working people's needs for goods and services.

It is the direct duty of members of cooperatives to work purposefully and persistently to implement the Food Program and to carry out the sociocultural transformation of the countryside. It is necessary to make more effective use of the potential of consumer cooperatives in increasing goods resources, to more actively build up the volume of purchases and processing of agricultural output and raw materials, and to display more initiative and socialist enterprise in this.

It is necessary to strengthen the material and technical base in every possible way and to create in the countryside an extensive network of modern stores, trade centers, canteens, cafes, procurement centers, storage facilities for agricultural output, and enterprises and shops to process local materials and raw materials.

The tasks facing consumer cooperatives demand the further intensification of the multi-sectorial cooperative economy and the vigorous introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. It is necessary to make rational and more economical use of material, financial, and manpower resources and to prevent unproductive expenditure and losses.

The present scale and prospects for the development of consumer cooperatives dictate the need to constantly improve the management of its sectors, to improve work with cadres, and to strengthen all sections with specialists possessing profound professional knowledge. It is necessary to further develop democracy, to expand the participation and enhance the role of shareholders in cooperatives' activity, and to improve the organization of socialist competition.

In the international arena, Soviet consumer cooperatives must continue to vigorously defend peace and advocate friendship and close cooperation between the cooperative organizations of all countries.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express the firm certainty that workers in consumers cooperatives will worthily greet the 27th congress of Lenin's party and will continue to make a weighty contribution to improving the developed socialist society.

CPSU Central Committee
USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
USSR Council of Ministers

DOLGIKH THANKS WELL-WISHERS VIA PRAVDA

PM131500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the PRAVDA Editorial Board

Permit me via your newspaper to express cordial gratitude to party, soviet, and public organizations, enterprise and institution collectives, all comrades, and foreign politicians and statesmen for their warm congratulations and good wishes in connection with my 60th birthday and high motherland award.

V. Dolgikh

DEMICHEV ATTENDS ACADEMY OF ARTS SESSION 13 DEC

LD131812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The 40th session of the USSR Academy of Arts took place today in Moscow. Rapporteur Comrade Ugarov, the president of the academy, and other speakers stressed that the decisions of the June 1983 and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade Chernenko have become an inspiring program of action for the multinational detachment of artists of the country. They direct painters and sculptors toward the search for expressive artistic images, revealing the epoch to the fullest and possessing an enormous influence over the spiritual life of the society. The USSR Academy of Arts, a genuine headquarters of Soviet depictive art, has a great role to play in this.

Taking part in the work of the session were Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, and Comrade Shauro, head of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE

PM131449 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 84 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of leaders of the Moscow Gorispolkom, the main construction administrations, production administrations, and enterprises and organizations of a number of ministries and departments was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. N.S. Trofimov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered the report.

The conference examined the results of the work of the city's construction organizations in fulfilling the 11-month plan, analyzed shortcomings and omissions, and defined tasks for the unconditional fulfillment of the 1984 plan.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

LEADERS SIGN LEADING SCIENTIST'S OBITUARY

PM131601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a great loss. Hero of Socialist Labor Academician Nikolay Markovich Emanuel, outstanding Soviet scientist, eminent organizer of science, member of the CPSU, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, and secretary-academician of the General and Technical Chemistry Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, died 8 December 1984 in his 70th year.

N.M. Emanuel's name is linked with major achievements in the sphere of the theory of reactions of liquid-phase oxidation, the stabilization of polymers, kinetics and the mechanisms of a number of important biological processes, and the creation of fundamentally new medicinal preparations.

N.M. Emanuel was born in the city of Tim, Kursk Oblast, 1 October 1915.

K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye. K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, A.P. Aleksandrov, G.I. Marchuk, V.A. Medvedev, V.G. Afonin, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye. P. Velikhov, V.A. Koptug, A.A. Logunov, Yu. A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.L. Yanshin, G.K. Skryabin, S.G. Shcherbakov, V.P. Yelyutin, V.V. Listov, V.S. Fedorov, N.M. Zhavoronkov, N.N. Blokhin, N.N. Semenov, Yu. B. Khariton, Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, A.V. Fokin, V.I. Goldanskiy, N.S. Yenikolopov, F.F. Svetik, A.A. Borisov.

CPSU'S RYZHKOV PRESENTS ORDER TO KRASNOYARSK

PM131156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Your Pride, Siberia; Presentation of Order of October Revolution to Krasnoyarsk Kray"]

[Text] Krasnoyarsk, 7 Dec -- Krasnoyarsk Kray cities and villages are in festive array. The kray has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for the working people's great services in the revolutionary movement and the struggle against the German fascist occupation forces during the Great Patriotic War and for their contribution to the opening up of Siberia's natural resources and the development of its productive forces. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, soviet, public organizations, and labor collectives devoted to the presentation of the high award held here today.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was elected with enthusiasm.

The meeting was addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, he ardently congratulated the kray's working people on the motherland's high award.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko has asked me to convey to you the warmest and most cordial congratulations, the speaker said. His working career began on Krasnoyarsk soil; here he advanced from Komsomol leader to party kraykom secretary. Konstantin Ustinovich remembers his work in the kray with great warmth; he attentively follows the labor efforts of his fellow countrymen, and sincerely wishes you, dear comrades, further successes in communist building.

This important event in the kray's history has coincided with an important and crucial stage in the life of the Soviet people. Practical preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress have started, the new edition of the party Program is being drafted, and the main avenues of the country's long-term economic and social development are being defined. Mass socialist competition to greet the next CPSU congress, the 40th anniversary of the great victory, and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhonovite movement in a worthy fashion is gathering momentum. All this creates an atmosphere of great labor and political enthusiasm and puts people in the mood for shock, creative labor.

The jubilee provides a good opportunity to look back over the path that has been covered and to assess the transformations that have been implemented by the working people at the behest of the party, N.I. Ryzhkov continued. Now, many of those who live and work in Krasnoyarsk Kray find it difficult even to imagine that at one time there was nothing here but a taiga wilderness, a very sparsely populated backwater of tsarist Russia, where opponents of the autocratic regime, many outstanding revolutionaries, were sent into exile.

The dreams of the Krasnoyarsk bolsheviks, who in December 1905 organized the uprising against tsarism and proclaimed Soviet power here in October 1917, have been realized. V.I. Lenin's prophetic words, when at the turn of the last century during his exile in Shushenskoye he foretold a great future for the region, have come true.

Krasnoyarsk Kray people contributed significantly to the victory over the German fascist invaders. The enterprises established here, including dozens of plants evacuated from the country's European territory, within a very short time switched to the production of combat hardware and ammunition for our military requirements. Krasnoyarsk people also displayed their Siberian character and Siberian staunchness at the front. For courage and military feats, 176 people were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union and 55 had the Order of Glory bestowed on them.

Today's young generation is successfully continuing the veterans' work, and augmenting their revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions.

Krasnoyarsk Kray ranks among the country's unique regions regarding the concentration of various natural resources. The party has set the task of fully exploiting these riches and placing them in the service of communist building. For the second decade in succession, the kray's productive forces are being developed at a preferential rate in accordance with special comprehensive programs approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. This promotes the rapid development of the region's national economy. Economic giants such as the Sayanskiy and Kansk-Achinsk territorial production complexes are taking shape, and the Krasnoyarsk and Norilsk industrial rayons are continuing to grow.

Major pits and thermal power stations, based on the rich coal deposits, operate or are being built here. Hydroelectric resources are being developed at priority rate. Suffice it to say that the Krasnoyarsk GES now produces as much electricity as was produced by the whole country in the year when the kray was formed.

The further growth of production potential will be boosted by the completion of the Krasnoyarsk Heavy Excavator Plant and the Sayanskiy Alumium Plant, the modernization of the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, and the construction of many other enterprises.

The kray now has considerable scientific and technical potential at its disposal, N.I. Ryzhkov emphasized. There is a section of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences here, along with a state university, 5 academic and 14 educational institutes, and their branches. They all cooperate closely with labor collectives, help them to increase their efficiency and save resources, and provide the production sphere with highly skilled cadres. All these achievements are due to tremendous daily work by the kray party organization, local soviets, trade unions, and the Lenin Komsomol.

Naturally, the development of the kray's productive forces, as that of the entire country, is implemented with a view to achieving the main aim of the party's economic policy -- higher living standards for the people and the creation of conditions for the all-around development of every Soviet citizen. Vivid evidence of the steady, consistent implementation of this course is provided by the constant growth of the working people's well-being.

There is a close relationship between the successes achieved and the overall results of the Soviet people's work to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Now, when another year of the Soviet people's persistent creative labor is drawing to a close, it is already obvious that the positive trends in economic development have been firmly and reliably established. The major indicators of the annual plan will be fulfilled, and many will even be overfulfilled.

Economic growth is increasingly being obtained due to intensive factors. The struggle for the above-plan growth of labor productivity and an additional reduction in the prime cost of output, which was launched this year in response to the party's appeal, has largely contributed to this. Most labor collectives are successfully fulfilling the pledges they adopted. The achievements of the past 2 years are a convincing example of what can be done in a short time by mobilizing the energy, knowledge, and experience of Communists and all working people.

Soon we will enter the final year of the 5-year plan, the speaker said. The party's Central Committee attaches exceptionally great importance to the performance of the national economy in 1985.

During the discussion of the draft plan and budget at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out that in the coming year all work must proceed under the banner of the mobilization of all forces for the successful completion of the current 5-year plan and the creation of a good, solid basis for the 12th 5-Year Plan. The positive shifts in the economy must not only be consolidated, they must also be augmented.

This is not an easy task. The rate of economic growth set for 1985 is higher than the average for the preceding 4 years. The aim has been set of attaining the targets fixed for the 5-year plan as regards the volume of social consumption funds and the commissioning of housing, schools, hospitals, polyclinics, kindergartens, and creches. Real incomes will increase by 3.3 percent, which is considerably more than in the past years of the 5-year plan.

The attainment of the plan's high targets makes it necessary to place the emphasis in every sector and at every enterprise on production intensification and rational management. To this end it is necessary to raise all work to a qualitatively higher level and to introduce advanced methods of management in all the components of the production process.

The main avenues of this work are: saving material resources, making better use of labor, and enhancing labor productivity through improved production organization, among other things. Now, as is known, the party has set every labor collective the task of working at least 2 days in the coming year on saved semifinished products, raw materials, and fuel, and of creating everywhere above-plan savings funds on this basis.

Much work lies ahead of the kray party organization, and soviet and economic organs in enhancing production efficiency. After all, at present more than one-half of the enterprises fail to fulfill output delivery plans, almost one-third fail to meet targets for labor productivity growth, and one-quarter fail to meet targets for reducing prime cost. This situation can no longer be tolerated.

Questions of ensuring better supplies of industrial goods and consumer services to the population must also be constantly in the party and other local organs field of vision: Their solution depends largely on the skillful utilization of local resources.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary then dwelt on questions of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. He emphasized that the Soviet Union is consistently pursuing a policy aimed at peaceful coexistence and the peaceful resolution of international disputes. Our immutable goal is to remove the threat of nuclear war, halt the arms race, and create a situation in the world whereby people do not need to fear for their future.

N.I. Ryzhkov read the USSR Supreme Soviet decree on the award of the Order of the October Revolution to Krasnoyarsk Kray and, applauded by those assembled, he pinned the award to the kray's banner.

The meeting was addressed by P.S. Fedirko, first secretary of the CPSU kraykom; S.D. Ryashina, party veteran and Hero of Socialist Labor; I.F. Troshkin, senior shepherd at the "Tuimskiy" Sovkhoz, Khakass Autonomous Oblast; G.S. Radayev, first secretary of Taymyrskiy Okrug party committee; USSR People's Artist and Hero of Socialist Labor M.S. Godenko, artistic leader of the Krasnoyarsk Siberian State Dance Ensemble; Ye. P. Skornyakova, school teacher at Nidym, Evenki Autonomous Okrug. The expressed cordial appreciation and profound gratitude for the motherland's high award and gave assurances that the kray's working people would give all their strenght, knowledge, and energy to the cause of communist creation and greet the 27th party congress in a worthy fashion.

A letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko was adopted with enthusiasm.

N.I. Ryzhkov visited the Krasnoyarsk Heavy Excavator Plant and its construction site. He talked to leaders, workers, and specialists and asked about the working people's working, living, and leisure conditions. Questions on the further development of production, the acceleration and improved quality of construction, and the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress were touched upon. It was noted than an important precondition for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions is the tightening of labor discipline, enhanced responsibility on the part of everyone for the work entrusted to him, and the development of the working people's initiative.

N.I. Ryzhkov laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin memorial and acquainted himself with Krasnoyarsk's sociocultural facilities.

PREPARATIONS FOR VEGA SPACE LAUNCH CITED

LD132112 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 13 December broadcasts a 14-minute program presented by Petr Pelekhov on the preparations for the Vega space launch at Baykonur Cosmodrome; the program is entitled: "Before the Long Journey."

Pelekhov begins by recounting the history of Halley's comet and the aims of the Vega experiment and then interviews Vyacheslav Mikaylovich (Balebanov), deputy director of the Space Research Institute, in Moscow.

(Balebanov) emphasizes the difficulty of the project and praises the work of Hungarian and Czech scientists who have developed some of the instruments used in the experiment: The television system on the craft, the on-board computer, and the instruments for monitoring plasma and high-energy nuclei were developed by Hungarian scientists. Czech experts developed the self-guided platform that will monitor the nucleus of the comet and upon which the television system and main telescopes will be mounted. All experiments using these instruments on earth have been successful.

Pelekhov explains the meaning of the Vega acronym, which is derived from Russian for Venus-Halley -- Venera Galley. He then outlines the project: In June 1985, the Vega station will pass Venus and launch a descent module onto the dark side of Venus. For the first time, an aerostat probe 3.5 meters in diameter with a set of meteorological instruments will be sent into Venus' atmosphere. Pelekhov, accompanied by Vladislav Mikhailovich (Kostunenکو), head of the project, go to look at the station. (Kostunenکو) explains the problems involved in ensuring that the station is dynamically stable.

Pelekhov asks (Kostunenکو) whether he is satisfied with the cooperation between the countries working on the project. Kostunenکو says: "Yes, on the whole, we are satisfied with the cooperation from the technical and scientific point of view; but this work, this project, has shown that we must all work more together to raise, I should say, the technological and production level and the level of completed experimental tests. That is, some things nevertheless were left to the very end and were still being tested. This form of cooperation needs to be further improved."

Pelekhov goes on to say that the tests on Earth have been completed, and that the station is ready for the start, although they will have to wait some time for the results.

BRIEFS

LOW-POWER HYDROELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS -- Leningrad, 8 Dec (TASS) -- Leningrad Metallicheskiy Zavod specialists have begun the planning of power sets for installation on small rivers and streams. Use of low-power turbines of 500 to 3,000 kw capacity is economically worthwhile now that new technology, structures, and materials have cut production costs. The work of such power sets will be controlled by an operator at a control panel. There will be no need for the stations to be manned. The units will be able to supply power to small settlements. A specialist noted that it is already planned to commission powersets at these mini-power-stations with a total capacity of 100 mw. This is linked with plans to build irrigation on small rivers. Construction will be completed next year of a set of seven powerstations on the Volga, with total capacity of about 15,000,000 kw. Construction of the Sayan-Shushenskoye GES is nearing completion. Its capacity will be about 7,000,000 kw. Preparations are being made for construction of the Turkukhan GES, which will have almost ten times the capacity of the Sayan-Shushenskoye GES. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 8 Dec 84 LD]

KURKOTKIN PRESENTS AWARDS TO RAILROAD TROOPS

PM131141 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Nonstaff correspondent Captain A. Vorobyev report: "Motherland's Awards"]

[Text] Baykal-Amur Railroad -- Servicemen have made a weighty contribution to the Baykal-Amur railroad workers' overall remarkable triumph -- the ahead-of-schedule opening of the entire route to through traffic.

For high indicators in labor and in combat training and for successes in fulfilling socialist pledges, the railroad unit in which officer V. Shcherbinin is chief of the political section has been awarded an order and souvenir Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee. The order also commemorated the shock labor of servicemen of the railroad unit commended by Lieutenant Colonel V. Poverinov.

On 8 December, in a festive atmosphere the motherland's lofty awards were pinned onto the units' combat banners by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services.

The rally was addressed by Army General D. Yazov, commander of Red Banner Far Eastern Military District; Colonel General M. Makartsev, chief of railroad troops; L. Obushenkov, secretary of the Khabarovsk CPSU Kraykom; Major Generals A. Zimin and Yu. Yudin; Captain V. Menshikov; Junior Sergeant A. Chistov; and others.

With great enthusiasm the rally participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

MILITARY IDEOLOGICAL WORKERS CONFERENCE OPENS

LD121324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Tasks concerned with further improving ideological work in the USSR Armed Forces in light of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are the subject of a conference of Army and Navy ideological workers which opened today in Moscow. A report was delivered to those assembled by Lieutenant General Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Those participating in the conference are sharing their accumulated experience, emphasizing that ideological work among troops is directed toward unconditional fulfillment of the party's requirements for maintenance of political vigilance and constant combat readiness. Also taking part in the work of the conference are First Deputy Chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments Comrades Drugov and Zakharov.

MILITARY OFFICERS' ECONOMIC TASKS EXPOUNDED

PM131155 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Major General Prof A. Gurov, doctor of economic sciences, under the rubric "USSR Armed Forces' Combat Readiness": "Officer's Economic Thinking"]

[Text] New, heightened demands are being made on our officer corps in connection with the increased role of the economy in military building, the growth of the dimensions and complexity of the Armed Forces' material provision, and the high standard of their combat readiness.

Among the military cadres' professional qualities an increasingly large place is taken by their economic training, thinking, and corresponding style of military-economic work.

The party and people have equipped the Army and Navy with reliable weapons and provided them with all the means necessary for combat training, service, and daily life. However, the effectiveness of the economic provision of defense is connected not only with the fullest satisfaction of military needs, but also with the rational utilization of military-economic resources.

In the socialist state, the principle of the economical nature of its military organization operates. V.I. Lenin defined the gist of this principle with the utmost clarity: "The cause of the Soviet republic's defense urgently requires the greatest economy of forces and the most productive use of the people's labor." Of course, under present conditions, the implementation of this demand has become far more complicated. The impact of political, scientific-technical, and actual military factors on the nature of military-economic needs and the time taken to satisfy them has been enhanced and the dimensions of the economic provision of combat readiness have increased.

This is caused by a number of factors. They include the danger of the imperialist policy of constantly fueling international tension. Now that U.S. and NATO ruling circles are frantically seeking military and, above all, nuclear missile superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries, questions of political, economic, and military strategy are very closely interwoven. The problem of the organic unity of questions of the country's economic development and the tasks of strengthening its defense is acutely raised.

Modern scientific and technical progress is making considerable amendments. On one hand, its acceleration is leading to a rise in the cost of weapons and military equipment; on the other, it is ensuring their increasing perfection and opening up additional, very important, opportunities for further improving the level of combat readiness of the troops and fleets. In turn, the maximum realization of these opportunities depends directly on our military cadres' level of economic training and economic thinking.

Understandably, the effective use of defense means and resources is the common task of all the socialist state's servicemen. However, the dimensions and methods of its solution in specific cases and at corresponding levels vary. For instance, while the main thing for a soldier or sailor is a solicitous attitude toward the property and military equipment entrusted to him, for a commander, political worker, or staff officer there is a whole series of additional organizational, educational, administrative, economic, and other issues. They include those connected with the intensification of combat training through the use of simulators and other technical training facilities.

Obviously, the economic training of military cadres should be organized with a consideration for all this and measures should be taken to enhance the effectiveness of the use of the funds and resources earmarked for defense.

It is primarily a case of the further improvement of ideological-theoretical work in the field of military economy. It is also a case of how the Soviet officer is called on constantly to enrich himself with new knowledge of Marxist-Leninist economic theory and the ability and skills to apply it in practice in the interests of achieving good results in combat and political training with the optimum expenditure of material resources. In our view, this is precisely the main criterion of the standard of an officer's economic thinking.

It is no accident that we make the reservation "in our view" here. The whole point is that so far, unfortunately, no precise definition has been formed for the very important categories that are "military cadres' economic thinking," "the military-economic mechanism," and so forth. As yet there is also no generalized description of the officer's level of economic education. The sphere of economic propaganda also has its problems.

Yet the need to resolve these and some other theoretical and practical questions in this sphere of activity is obviously urgent. I think this would be helped by the following measures: an exchange of opinions between military economists organized at the appropriate level; the preparation and publication of a dictionary of military-economic terms and a number of works on the military economy accessible to the broad Army public: the Army and Navy periodic press' coverage of questions on the theory and practice of economic work among the troops: the discussion of key questions of the development of military-economic thought in regional interVUZ seminars; and so forth.

As for the actual economic training of officer cadres, it is best to improve it with a consideration for the specific features of the different categories of the command, political, and engineering personnel, encompassing all forms of their vocational training both in VUZes and directly in military units, on ships, and in institutions. The training of officers in the practice of work on their subordinates' economic education and instruction would be a very important element of this system.

The VUZ study programs and Marxist-Leninist and commander training plans can thoroughly pose questions reflecting the influence of scientific-technical progress on the socio-economic processes taking place in the Armed Forces. As well as the practice of improving the material and technical provision of combat readiness, officers need knowledge of the economy of combat training and the foundations of military-economic analysis, some information from the field of rear services and technical support for troops' combat operations, and skills in using computers in resolving practical tasks.

An important, key, condition in solving the problem under review is to ensure the unity of organizational, political, and economic work. Economic work in the unit and on the ship is now, in a certain sense, increasingly becoming a very important element of party-political work. This unity makes it possible to fully use powerful levers for mobilizing the broad servicemen's masses to an economical, thrifty attitude toward state and military property -- levers such as socialist competition, political study, and specialized training. The initiative and activeness of all servicemen will help reveal additional reserves, eliminate unjustified losses, and create the atmosphere of a genuine thrifty regime at all levels and in all structural elements of the Armed Forces.

It is perfectly obvious that the higher the degree of an officer's economic training, the more rational the style of his economic thinking. However, the problem of shaping this thinking is a complex one. On the scales of society, the difficulty of resolving it, in addition to everything else, is, as the 26th CPSU Congress noted, that the force of inertia, the traditions and habits formed at the period when it was not so much the qualitative as the quantitative aspect of the matter which was given priority, have still not been fully overcome. The situation has now changed substantially and, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, the approach to the economy should be fundamentally different.

Inertia of economic thinking also exists among a certain section of our military cadres. Its reasons lie in an insufficiently profound understanding of the socioeconomic processes taking place in the Army and Navy, in the attempts of some officers, even under altered conditions, to resolve new tasks of the material provision of the troops' combat readiness by old, traditional methods.

Yet the modern style of the military man's economic thinking is, as it happens, characterized by his ability to recognize promptly and consider new phenomena in economic life, to consider them from party, class-based positions, to have a clear idea of their influence on the defense of the country and the socialist community, and to consider them comprehensively in their practical activity.

Right now an officer of any rank and profile can no longer restrict himself to individual items of information from the field of the economy and armed combat. He must have an in-depth understanding of the party's economic strategy and tactics, the basic economic laws of developed socialism, and the most important socioeconomic processes taking place both within the country and in the world arena. Naturally, he also needs firm military-economic knowledge, including knowledge of the laws of the functioning and development of the military economy and its management. On this basis a more rational approach is developed toward the solution of operational-tactical tasks and practical questions of the personnel's training and education, the management of unit administration and services, and the satisfaction of the servicemen's material and spiritual needs. The ability to link all measures in the economic field with the organizational and ideological work, which brings the servicemen's creative powers contained in their high degree of awareness and ideological conviction into operation is an essential and very important feature of the modern style of our officer cadres' work.

The officer who possesses a modern style of work and economic thinking can understand in depth the essence of the thrifty regime among the troops and in the fleets, and its interconnection with the task of raising combat readiness. This is particularly important today because the material and technical provision of constant combat readiness is connected with the solution of a wide range of problems. Some of them are related to the development and improvement of the national economy as a whole and the defense industry in particular. Others encompass the sphere of the use of manpower, material, and financial resources directly in the Armed Forces.

The demand made by the party for the rational use of everything we have and the observance of the strictest thrifty regime with regard to funds and resources also applies to our military cadres and obliges them to raise the effectiveness of the return from the resources earmarked for defense. Experience shows that the main thing here is the effective use of weapons, military equipment, and ammunition in the combat training process. An important part is played by the inclusion of specific details in personnel training plans, the correct distribution of the number and scheduling of exercises on simulators and combat equipment, the military-economic substantiation of exercises and training sessions, and the involvement of all servicemen in the struggle for economy and thrift.

It is essential to organize matters so that every serviceman at his place realizes that each kilogram of fuel and lubricant or each kilowatt of electricity which he personally has saved and any increase in the life of equipment, save the national economy considerable funds and resources and are simultaneously one more contribution to raising the combat readiness of the subunit, unit, or ship. It is essential to ensure that an understanding of this prompts each person to make the fullest use of all available opportunities for saving and to ensure that an atmosphere promoting the fullest realization of these opportunities is created in every military collective.

There are many such opportunities among the troops and in the fleets. For instance, a large saving of various resources is obtained in leading military collectives using training equipment, simulators, and technical facilities for training. Thus, the use of simulators in motorized rifle and armored units reduces the expenditure of motor capacities by at least 30 percent. In Air Force units the cost of 1 hour of training on a simulator is 7-9 times less than the cost of a training flight of the same duration.

Valuable experience in economic work is being accumulated during exercises, flights, and sea voyages. This experience shows, for instance, that the servicemen of some Air Force units have saved a large quantity of fuel and energy resources by preparing capacities to collect fuel residue where aircraft and helicopters are parked, by revising schedules for testing engines at parking lots and in technical operation units, and by monitoring the operation of power chargers [agregaty obespechivayushchiye polety elektroenergiyey].

The military seamen also have their reserves for saving. They include the improvement of the base training of ship crews for the performance of tasks at sea, the selection of optimum speeds during crossings and in the regions where combat training tasks are carried out, the development and introduction of new procedures for the operation of power plants, the high-quality execution of scheduled preventive inspections and repairs, and so forth.

The struggle for economy is continuing. Thus, the personnel of the leading military units, which acted as the initiators of socialist competition in the new training year, have pledged to save 5-7 percent of fuel and lubricants.

Another important avenue of economic work is the rational and effective management of unit administration and services. The package of necessary measures here is very diverse. It includes primarily an analysis of the activity of economic, technical, and medical establishments and those designed to back up combat and political training proper. The optimum management of unit administration and services is possible only on the basis of a clear conception of its function and composition, its basic tasks and role in ensuring the necessary combat readiness, troop training and maintaining statutory order, and a strictly scientific approach toward planning, forecasting, and the direct organization and coordination of study.

The economic work plan compiled for a set period is the main instrument of economic activity among the troops and in the fleets. However, to ensure that it "words" precisely, the plan must be comprehensively substantiated and coordinated with combat and political training plans and other plan documents.

Of course, the improvement of military cadres' economic training and of economic work in the troops and fleets is far from simple. However, life requires that we approach the solution of this task increasingly vigorously and broadly and that we persistently shape the modern type of economic thinking in our officers. The more vigorously this work is performed, the greater the degree to which it helps consolidate the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces and to enhance their combat readiness.